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S. Challenges viet Advances Indian Ocean

This is the first of three articles.

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

As a result of the most ambitious naval deployment since World War II, the United States has become a major power in the Indian Ocean, challenging the advances of Soviet sea and ground forces in Asia. It has continued steadily and dramatically over the last 16 years, increasing Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and earlier Soviet Union recently had 21 ships there, most of them non-comparable to the two aircraft carrier groups the United States is permanently in the area. Soviet Union has reduced its presence slightly in the last few months, in evidence throughout the area.

Thousands of Sailors are, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and Kenya, thousands of U.S. sailors swarm ashore on visits almost every month. Garcia's V-shaped coral island in the Indian Ocean that U.S. strategy in the area, construction is under way on S-52 bombers and port installations for ships carrying up to 500 tons at a time. Australia, 900 Marines who spent long months monitoring hostage crisis from vessels in the Arabian Sea were granted entry. They were among the 1,800 Marines deployed in the sort of advance guard of a worldwide Rapid Deployment option by former President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Of the 60,000-member force is still somewhat nebulous, the agents in the Indian Ocean are real. Some Western diplomats units are turning into U.S. versions of the mobile French detachments that have quelled a number of Afri-

Less Obvious Signs

In this highly visible U.S. presence, designed to project solvency in countering the Soviet Union, there are less signs of Washington's interest in the region. It has been learned that U.S. Marines have taken part in northeastern Kenya for the first time, though no Kenyan or would comment on this for the record. Furthermore, within months, assistance and cooperation agreements involving (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press
British soldiers passing a gutted bus Monday following renewed rioting in West Belfast.

Catholics Riot in Belfast for Sixth Day; Fasting Prisoner Reported Near Death

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Rioting broke out for the sixth straight day Monday in Roman Catholic West Belfast, and Bobby Sands, an Irish Republican Army guerrilla, was reported close to death on the 51st day of a

rioters Sunday night, killing two teen-agers.

The IRA's Provisional wing said Saturday that if Mr. Sands died, it would wage a new offensive in its campaign to drive the British out of Northern Ireland that would make previous attacks seem like "a Buckingham Palace tea party."

Political Prisoners

British officials said the 27-year-old guerrilla's condition was deteriorating, and his family said he was slipping into a coma. Mr. Sands received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church on Saturday.

He began the hunger strike March 1, demanding that jailed IRA guerrillas be treated as political prisoners rather than criminals.

The British government has repeatedly refused such demands, saying they would confer political legitimacy on the IRA's campaign to unite Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

Rioting, burning and bombing was reported in the province on Sunday as the 500,000-strong Catholic minority marked the anniversary of the 1916 Easter uprising in Dublin against the British, which began a struggle that ended in independence for southern Ireland in 1922.

Military headquarters said the Londonderry incident in which teen-agers were killed was an accident and said rioters were lobbing bombs at the vehicle at the time it plowed into the crowd.

Smoking Fire

But John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party, declared it was "tantamount to throwing gasoline on a smoking fire."

Hard-liners among the province's 1 million Protestants have warned of reprisals against the IRA and its supporters if the violence worsens and if the British government makes concessions to convicted IRA men to persuade Mr. Sands to call off his hunger strike.

On Monday night, fighter-bombers raided Palestinian positions at the Crusade-era Beaufort castle and at nearby Nabatayeh. It said the Israeli pilots reported "accidents."

(Exchanges of artillery and rocket fire between Syrian troops and Christian militias engulfed central Beirut on Monday, with shells and rockets falling in residential areas and on the airport, The Associated Press reported.)

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(Exchanges of artillery and rocket fire between Syrian troops and Christian militias engulfed central Beirut on Monday, with shells and rockets falling in residential areas and on the airport, The Associated Press reported.)

The prime minister is to return to Britain on Saturday from a foreign tour, and a spokesman in her office said Monday night that any attack followed a shelling

Sunday by the militias of the port of Sidon, in which 16 persons were killed and 40 were injured. This attack was in apparent retaliation for the deaths of three of Maj. Haddad's militiamen whose armored personnel carrier struck a

mine in southern Lebanon that presumably was placed by Palestinian guerrillas.

Maj. Haddad was reported to be recovering rapidly in a Haifa hospital, where he was taken Sunday for chest pains experienced while he attended a protest rally after the death of the militiaman. Authorities said he was suffering from exhaustion.

Western Galilee

On Monday, Palestinian guerrillas fired several shells from southern Lebanon into the western Galilee. The Israeli Army said there were no casualties, and no damage was reported. Also, Palestinians

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Ig's Political Troubles Cause Les to Doubt His Effectiveness

Joseph Firthett
and Herald Tribune
The domestic political career of State Alexander Haig Jr. have triggered major U.S. allies officials in Bonn, Paris, and Brussels. The situation has also that the Reagan administration and the delay in confirmation of Mr. Haig's creditability will come this week from officials from the United States and four other Western nations meet in London to discuss a Western policy on South-West Africa (Namibia).

The meeting is to discuss pro-

• Top officials of the previous administration have contradicted Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia. Details, Page 3.

readily sought European political support.

U.S. allies have therefore started to fret. "It would be a catastrophe for us if Haig loses his political clout," said a foreign affairs specialist in West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party.

A major test of Mr. Haig's creditability will come this week from officials from the United States and four other Western nations meet in London to discuss a Western policy on South-West Africa (Namibia).

The meeting is to discuss pro-

posals by Mr. Haig's representative, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, who reportedly describes himself as "assistant secretary of state suspect" because of the reluctance of Senate conservatives to confirm him.

Mr. Crocker's plan for Namibia — roughly similar to the British approach to Zimbabwe's independence — matches European thinking, officials said.

"We can have a lot of trouble if Chester either retreats now or else finds out back in Washington that he cannot sell the plan to friends of South Africa," a French official said.

Mr. Haig, in recent talks with European officials, gave no hint that he felt politically impaired, according to a source party to his official conversations. But doubts remained about his command of policy, officials said.

British, French and West German officials have concluded that he has lost ground on some crucial policy issues. "He has a free hand on issues of pure diplomacy, but he is losing control in matters with

domestic political resonance," a French official said.

As an example, he cited Mr. Haig's management of the Lebanon crisis earlier this month. Mr. Haig, on his Middle East trip, headed off Israeli plans for full-scale intervention in Lebanon by pledging to work to remove the Syrian military presence there gradually, a U.S. source confirmed.

In contrast, several officials said that Mr. Haig will have to move more cautiously on the Arab-Israeli

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Will Datsun's Ceremony Suit Tennesseans to a T?

By William Serrin
New York Times Service

SMYRNA, Tenn. — The boys in Detroit are not going to believe this, Marvin Runyon, an old Detroit, one of those real auto men who started on the assembly line, was sitting in his office, a converted Air Force barracks, and pondering management techniques:

Should the workers at the new plant do calisthenics for 15 minutes before work? Should the new plant give workers their pay only partly in wages and the rest in bonuses if quality and productivity meet expectations? And the company's insistence on no inspections, the notion that good workers perform to expectations, that inspectors are unnecessary — will this work in America?

A 37-year veteran of the Ford Motor Co., Mr. Runyon, 56, retired in June, 1960, after a distinguished career that saw him direct two plants, help build eight others, and end as a vice president.

Now he is president of the Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp. USA. In Smyrna, an essentially rural town of 8,600 people, 18 miles (29 kilometers) southeast of Nashville, Mr. Runyon is directing an invasion — construction of a \$500-million truck plant where Nissan will produce as many as 180,000 Datsun light trucks a year.

Foreign Experiment

Moreover, Nissan intends to import at least some of its highly acclaimed Japanese manufacturing methods as well. It appears that the plant will be an experiment in foreign investment and foreign methods.

About 2,200 American workers will be employed in the new facility. The plant, eagerly sought by the state and generously subsidized by city, county and state, is expected to provide \$77 million a year to the Smyrna area in increased personal income and \$60 million in increased retail sales.

Other foreign auto companies have come to the United States, but the Nissan plant will be the largest single investment in the United States by a foreign automobile or truck manufacturer.

It is also the largest investment by private enterprise ever made in Tennessee. The company has already expanded the planned scope of the plant, raising its cost from \$300 million to \$500 million

and its capacity from 10,000 units to 15,000 units a month.

The town of Smyrna clearly welcomes this invasion.

"The plant is the best thing since 7-Up," a Smyrna real estate agent said. The local editor, Mason Tucker, who puts out The Rutherford Courier, said of the Japanese: "These people think they have a different lifestyle. These people will wind up causing us to think more about the wrong things we do, help us to do things right, and to feel proud about ourselves."

Standing by a carton of horseshoes, Dee Delight, a clerk at the Smyrna Feed Mill, said, "It's great. It's a good place to work."

However, the Japanese have also been treated to a demonstration that the civility and communal attitudes said to characterize their manufacturing system are generally absent in U.S. labor relations.

In February, at an elaborate ground-breaking ceremony, 1,500 construction workers, angry be-

cause the prime contractor is a nonunion company, invaded the tent at the construction site, shouting hostile words and even racial epithets.

"It was the most embarrassing thing I've ever seen in my life," said the city clerk, Mike Woods.

And how will Japanese methods go over in mid-size Tennessee? Mr. Runyon said that his subordinates were divided over whether to ask American

workers to do group exercises before work. He said that executives would soon journey to a resort in a mountain fastness to discuss such questions with experts on Japanese and U.S. working methods.

The company would just as soon not have a union at the plant, but when the work force is assembled beginning late this year, it is clear that United Auto Workers organizers will descend upon this valley. Will the union accept the Nissan's worker-management techniques? To do so might subordinate the union, make it less important in the operation of the plant.

Many Tennesseans are not receptive to unions. Expressing the view of many Smyrna residents, Mr. Tucker said, "I think the shenanigans at the ground-breaking ceremony set organized labor back 25 years." Mr. Woods said: "I think if management is sensitive and treats its workers right, there is no need for a union."

At first glance, it might seem that Smyrna is a curious location for the Nissan plant. It is more or less a collection of houses and one-story businesses

thrown up in the sun along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad tracks. It is the kind of place that Americans have gladly left.

But in several ways, the decision to put the plant here is typical of the decisions for commercial and industrial development that have occurred in America in two decades.

Nissan, which received bids from 39 states for the plant, settled on Georgia or Tennessee partly because a plant there would be centrally located for customers across the country. The truck components from Japan or other Nissan facilities abroad can be shipped from the Pacific Coast by train.

Highway transportation, site condition, available labor pool and favorable local financing offered further advantages.

Thus, Nissan announced in October that it had selected the Smyrna site, purchasing 850 acres for as much as \$8,000 an acre. The company hopes to begin production by August, 1983.

Mr. Runyon is extremely optimistic about the plant, in large part because he has been so impressed by Japanese methods and manners. Before the plant opens, 250 to 300 key employees will be sent to Japan for two to three months to observe Nissan methods at its plant in Kyushu.

When they return they will train the assembly workers that Nissan will eventually hire. It has always been the belief in Detroit that almost anyone, regardless of training or skill, could perform auto assembly work. "Not in this plant," Mr. Runyon insisted.

He said he was in full charge of the Smyrna operation, reporting directly to the Nissan president in Japan. But Nissan has sent in two Japanese vice presidents, one to direct engineering, another to observe quality control. These are two areas the company felt it must keep a careful eye on.

Soil samples taken near the Smyrna facility showed abnormal amounts of cobalt-60 and manganese-54, authorities reported Saturday. Officials said the cause of the leakage was not yet known.

Disposal of Waste

While investigating this leakage of contaminated waste, the energy agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry learned of the March incident.

The Japan Atomic Power Co., according to the agency, did not report the overflow of highly contaminated waste water and had workers carry it away for discharge in polyethylene buckets. Investigators are not sure where the waste water was discharged.

The energy agency is still investigating whether the March incident was related to the leakage reported Saturday. An agency official said that investigation and the probe by the trade ministry would be stepped up.

The Smyrna plant, Japan's second oldest nuclear power plant, began operation in 1970 and was shut April 1 for inspection.

A report issued by the energy agency said investigators had found two manholes in the waste facility that were linked directly to a rainwater drainpipe emptying into Smyrna Bay.

Asahi quoted officials as saying that radioactive waste might have filtered into the drainpipe from a tank in the disposal facility, which has two tanks for storing high-concentration filtered radioactive sludge.

Saudis Pledge Stability In Oil Charges, Output Until OPEC Cuts Prices

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, says that his country will not raise its oil prices or reduce its production until other oil-exporting nations trim their prices significantly.

Sheikh Yamani's comments Sunday represented Saudi Arabia's most dramatic threat to date in its struggle with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. His remarks set the stage for an acrimonious meeting of the 13-member cartel on May 25 in Geneva.

"We think it went too far," Sheikh Yamani said on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" program, referring to the oil-price level. "It's not in the interest of the international community, and therefore we want it to come down a little bit lower."

In the past, Sheikh Yamani has made similar, although less forceful, statements, only to end up raising prices. However, in remarks to reporters Sunday after his television appearance, he insisted that this time his country would not budge and that it was prepared to wait out its OPEC colleagues.

Both Sheikh Yamani's appearance — his first on a major U.S. television show in six years — and his unusually firm stand on prices

comes during a debate in the United States over whether to sell Saudi Arabia additional sophisticated weapons.

"This is our real need," said Sheikh Yamani of the package, which has stirred controversy particularly because of the proposed sale of five airborne radar planes, known as AWACS. "We are surrounded by all types of countries who are focusing on the oil fields, on your own interests, and we think Saudi Arabia has to be strong," he said.

As for oil prices, what Sheikh Yamani sought specifically was a reduction of as much as 15 percent in prices charged by other OPEC members. Saudi Arabia charges \$32 per barrel for its principal grade of oil while some other producers are charging more than \$40 per barrel.

Although Saudi Arabia has unsuccessfully sought similar price reductions in the past, its latest effort has been made more realistic by a substantial surplus of crude oil caused by the combined effects of high production and weak demand. Small price cuts have already been announced by countries such as Mexico and Venezuela.

"This glut was anticipated by Saudi Arabia and almost done by Saudi Arabia," Sheikh Yamani said. "We engineered the glut and



Ahmed Zaki Yamani

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U.S. Policy Shift Appears to Give Israel Some Latitude in Lebanon

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A basic change in the attitude of the United States toward Israeli military action in Lebanon appears to have given a new flexibility to Israel's army and air force, which have been busy recently with air strikes and ground assaults against Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanese territory.

The Carter administration used to criticize Israel publicly for the attacks, especially the air strikes, which have caused what Lebanese authorities have described as extensive civilian casualties. But the Reagan administration has adopted the view — made clear during Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s visit to Jerusalem on April 6 — that Israel has a legitimate interest in keeping its northern border free of potential terrorists, and that it must decide itself how best to accomplish that.

From the Haig talks, Israeli officials were left with the impression that they would no longer be taken to task by Washington for using U.S.-made weapons in Lebanon, providing their action did not upset any diplomatic initiatives for ending the fighting between Syrian troops and Lebanese Christians.

The United States did not want any Israeli intervention against Syrian troops while the State Department was pressing Syria, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, France and the Vatican to try to stop the battles, which have involved intensive artillery shelling in and near Beirut and around the Christian city of Zahlé.

But Israelis said they were also led to believe that should diplomatic efforts fail, Washington might tolerate direct Israeli confrontation of Syrian forces. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin observed repeatedly after Mr. Haig's visit that the U.S. assessment of the Syrian role in Lebanon had undergone a fundamental revision and that the United States no

longer considered Syria a stabilizing, peacekeeping force amid the turmoil of the Lebanese civil war.

What impact the more permissive U.S. stance might have on the Israeli military posture in Lebanon remains unclear, however. Brig-

Gen. Yaakov Even, spokesman for the Israeli forces, said that if such a new attitude existed, he doubted that it would affect the small-scale, hit-and-run attacks that are the mainstay of Israeli operations. But he speculated that moves with U.S.-made aircraft and other weapons — whose uses are limited under U.S. law — could be influenced.

With U.S. pressure relaxed, divisions within Israeli ranks have grown more pronounced. Some political and military leaders were reported recently by Zev Schiff, the military correspondent of the newspaper *Haaretz*, to favor direct intervention against Syrian forces in northern Lebanon, while others, including Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zapiro, supported the more moderate approach of continued small-scale attacks on Palestinian guerrillas.

Israeli tactics against terrorists beyond its borders have gone through three phases. Gen. Even said: "In the late '50s and early '60s, a retaliation policy was executed against Arab states. We could not accept Arab excuses that the terrorists were there and nobody could govern them or rein them. We took action against the states."

The technique was not applicable in Lebanon after the civil war broke out in 1975, however, because the central government lost

Thatcher, Fahd Said to Discuss Mideast Conflict

United Press International

RIYADH — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Monday with Saudi Arabia's chief political figure, Crown Prince Fahd, and discussed the Arab-Israeli conflict and the potential Soviet threat to the region, diplomatic sources said.

A second round of discussions between the two leaders was expected also to deal with means of increasing defense capabilities of the Gulf states to counter any threat of Soviet intervention in the area that could obstruct the flow of oil to the industrialized world.

Mrs. Thatcher, who arrived to a warm welcome on Sunday, is on a Gulf tour that is scheduled to take her to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

Diplomatic sources said Mrs. Thatcher is concerned mainly with boosting cooperation in various fields between Europe and the wealthy Gulf states, while the states of the region are seeking to convince Britain to exert more pressure within the European Economic Community toward a European-initiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

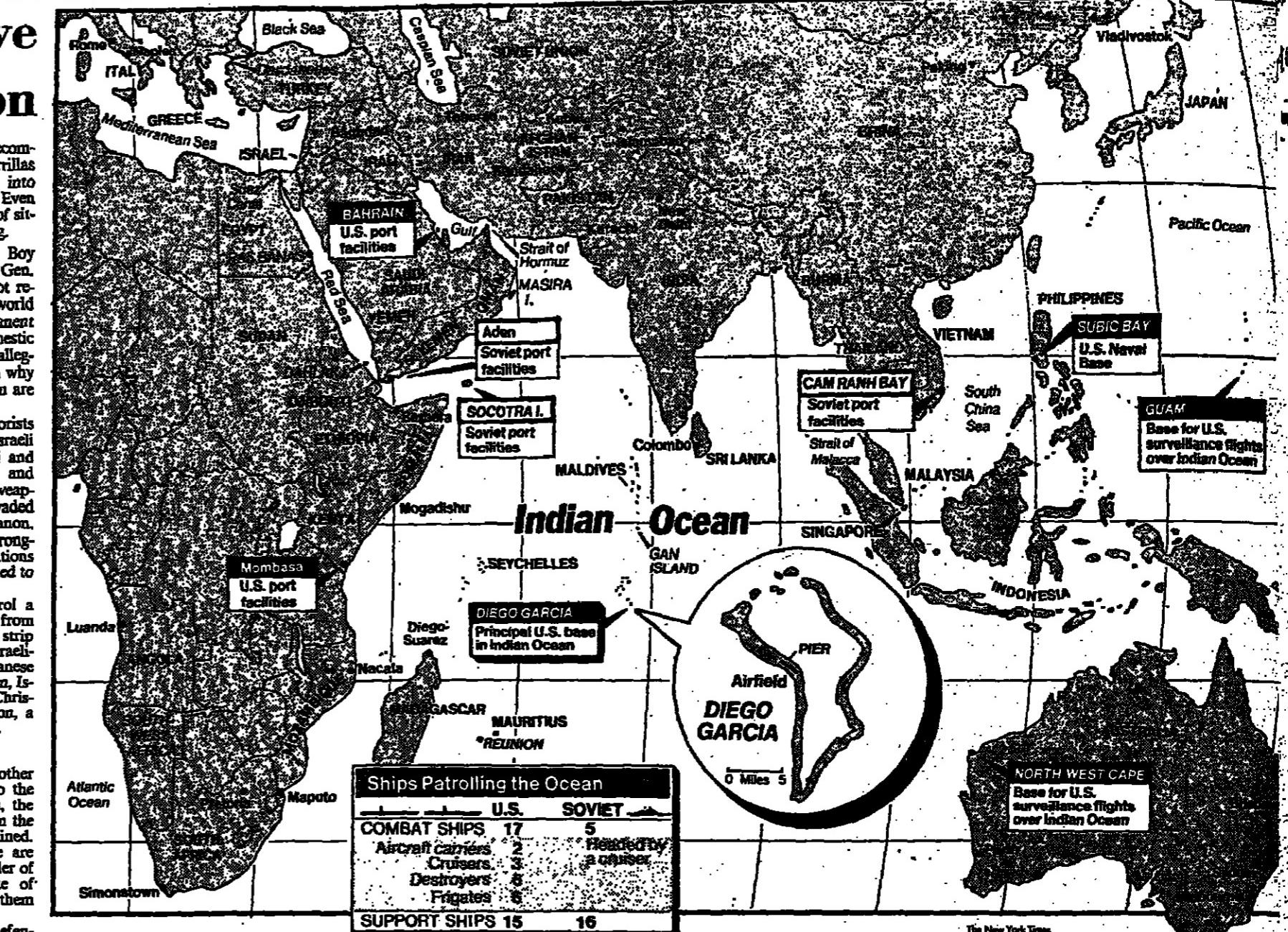
The visit comes shortly before Britain assumes chairmanship of the 10-nation European Economic Community in July.

Storms Kill 51 in India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Storms in four Indian states killed 51 persons over the weekend, according to press reports Monday.

Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



U.S. Challenges Soviet Advances With Naval Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. use of bases have been signed with Australia, Kenya, Somalia and Oman.

U.S. B-52s have begun regular flights over the Indian Ocean from bases in Guam and Australia. A new surveillance satellite monitoring the ocean was launched last in March. Discussions are continuing on a new military assistance package for Pakistan, a key state in any military plan for the Gulf.

South Africa, which commands the southwestern approach to the ocean, has expressed its hopes of renewing military links to the United States. It is still unclear what the strategic balance sheet must take account of the 85,000 air and ground forces that the Soviet Union has in Afghanistan.

It is a short flight by jet from Kandahar in Afghanistan to the

their readiness to let U.S. forces use bases under certain circumstances.

The Soviet Union has suggested that it is reducing forces in the region, though U.S. sources dispute this. "We are pulling back some of our ships," said Yuri Velikanov, a senior Soviet diplomat in the Seychelles, as close as any Russian can get to Diego Garcia. "We want the lowest possible profile and we do not want to be provocative in view of the American buildup."

Naval supremacy is only part of the story. A U.S. ambassador to an Indian Ocean country pointed out that the strategic balance sheet must take account of the 85,000 air and ground forces that the Soviet Union has in Afghanistan.

In a daily broadcast and streams of press releases, the Russians condemn the United States for sponsoring invitations to international conferences on force reduction and demilitarization of the ocean.

A 45-member United Nations committee on the Indian Ocean was to have held a conference this summer in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to discuss the creation of a zone of peace in the area. At a meeting in New York in March, the Western members of the committee, represented by Australia, made it clear that "the present atmosphere is not conducive" to convening a conference this year.

The United States has also ignored an appeal by Madagascar for a meeting of world leaders about the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union has endorsed both the UN conference and the Madagascar proposal. But the Russians show no signs of abandoning the footholds that they have gained in the last four years.

All are in the northwest of the region near the Red Sea and the Gulf outlets through which most Middle Eastern oil flows on its way to Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

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In addition to installation at Socotra, an island in the Arabian Sea, the Russians are building bases on Perim and the Dahlak Archipelago Islands belonging to Ethiopia. Perim is at the mouth of the Red Sea, southeast of Dahlak. They also have the use of the old British port of Aden in Southern Yemen.

The most advanced construction, according to Western intelligence experts, is being carried out in the Dahlak Islands off the eastern port of Massawa. The Soviet Union has reportedly built submarine pens as well as missile repair and storage silos similar to the ones in Berbera before the Russians were expelled by Somalia in 1977.

The large floating dock that the Soviet Union had in Berbera has been towed to Socotra. Western intelligence sources report that Soviet vessels spend long periods tied up there in apparent efforts to save fuel while showing the flag. The voyage of Soviet warships to the Indian Ocean from either Vladivostok in the Pacific or from ports on the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal is very long and costly.

Soviet Warships

In the last 20 years, as the Russians expanded their navy and gained worldwide capability, they relied heavily on resupplying their vessels at sea since few friendly ports were available. As with their fishing fleets, their warships were attended by shuttling tenders and supply ships. In the Indian Ocean, such procedures are still necessary.

Except for the base facilities in Southern Yemen and Ethiopia, there are few hospitable ports available to Soviet warships in the area.

On the long trip from Vladivostok, the Soviet Navy has only one large port — at Cam Ranh Bay in

Vietnam — available for major repairs or storage of strategic equipment. In the Indian Ocean itself, Soviet warships call at times at ports in India, Sri Lanka and Mauritius, but services there are limited. In addition, Sri Lanka and India have ships carrying nuclear weapons.

In the past, the Russians have tried hard to obtain bases in Madagascar and the Maldives. Three years ago, they approached the Maldives about leasing the former British port on the southeastern island of Gan, 500 miles (800 kilometers) north of Diego Garcia. According to South Asian diplomats, the Russians said they wanted to rent the island for their fishing fleet.

The Islamic government in the Maldives rejected the Soviet offer, saying they were seeking entry into the nonaligned movement and wanted to use Gan as a tourist complex.

Meanwhile, French officials say there are food shortages, tribal conflict and hunger in many parts of the island, threatening a change in policy.

The French have been urging the United States to contribute food and funds.

The Soviet Union also maintains close relations with Mozambique. After a recent South African raid into Mozambique, three Soviet warships arrived in Maputo.

In contrast with the few statements that the Soviet Union assembled, the United States put together a chain of supply bases in the last 16 months.

The U.S. strategy, formalized by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, November 1979, provides for modernization of Diego Garcia, as well as the acquisition of land and forward staging and storage installations along the African and Asian coasts. Before the build-up, the only permanent U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean aside from Diego Garcia was at Bahrain.

Since then, several hundred million dollars have been earmarked to improve installations at Diego Garcia, the Kenyan port of Mombasa, Berbera in Somalia, Egy-Res Banas, and two areas in Oman.

Tomorrow: Filling the power vacuum left by the British

Saudis Seek OPEC Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

independent. The fortifications command a strategic channel through which supertankers while carrying oil to Europe.

Diego-Suarez would also be invaluable to the Soviet Union in advancing what their diplomats is a leading Soviet objective in Indian Ocean — support of its ally Ethiopia.

Militaristic Intruder

As the United States has moved ahead in the naval competition, the Soviet Union has in the last few months mounted a propaganda campaign portraying America as a militaristic intruder into the Indian Ocean vacuum left by Britain's withdrawal from bases east of Suez a decade ago.

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Doctors Report Brady Setback

(Continued from Page 1)

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Doctors Report Brady Setback

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — James Brady, the White House press secretary who was shot in the head during the assassination attempt on President Reagan March 30, suffered a high temperature, a rash during the weekend, probably in reaction to medication.

"Do you understand that it is so essential for the security of the Saudis that your interest in Saudi Arabia makes it essential to you to give it to us?" Sheikh Yamani asked rhetorically. He declined, however, to link the sale of the weapons to oil prices or production.

Foreign Trips Barred For Zambia Unionists

(Continued from Page 1)

LUSAKA, Zambia — The government has banned travel outside the country by union leaders, accusing them of causing "disunity" in the country. The travel ban was imposed on the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions after its leaders refused to attend a weekend meeting with Basil Kabwe, labor and social services minister.

U.S. Loan to Morocco

(Continued from Page 1)

CASABLANCA, Morocco — The United States has granted a \$100-million loan to Morocco to finance the purchase of American-made military equipment.

Monday's medical statement corrected a White House report last week that Mr. Brady had taken off all medication. The doctors said he continued to receive anti-seizure and anti-hypertension drugs to prevent swelling of the brain.

U.S. Loan to Morocco

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officials said that the loan will be used to help finance the construction of a new highway between Casablanca and Marrakech.

Mr. Brady, 40, was making

marketable progress.

A medical report said that Mr. Brady had been taking medication to treat his condition.

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skie, Brown Deny Carter Commitment Saudi Arms Sale

swald Johnson
Times Service

GTON — Two top of Carter administration denied the statement of State Alexander M. at the Reagan administration honored a commitment by its predecessor to expand the air fleet of F-15 jet fighter/Arab's air force. Secretary of State Edward Brown, in a to Sen. Carl Levin, Michigan, said that President-elect had made a decision late last year to re-administration in fiscal F-15 fuel tanks air missiles to the result, Mr. Muskie said, the Carter administration did not press ahead a commitment to the

writing to the letter, the instruction, while recommendation by officials to sell the less sophisticated Air Command and Control AWACS planes, Carter had asked Mr. Muskie for their question.

has told House committees that the Carter administration made a basic U.S. to upgrade the capability F-15s and that team then took over the deal forward.

Political Reasons

tion of who made the selling the F-15 equipment AWACS planes is because for domestic political. While foreign policy both parties see concerns for granting arms to the oil-rich king allies are extremely among the politically powerful lobby. The Israeli opposes the sale. As it now stands, nearly half the Senate is on record against the Saudi package and it may not be presented to Congress for action until after Israel's June 30 elections, if then.

Haig's Political Troubles Worry Europe

(Continued from Page 1)
and South African issues — both of which concern Europe highly.

A British official indicated that Mr. Haig's trip to the Middle East was designed to provide an occasion for the top U.S. diplomat to tilt U.S. policy toward a more open-minded position on the Palestinians — who are perceived in the Middle East and in Europe as a key element for stability.

The ideas behind the trip, as described by European sources, was to blur the Reagan administration's hard emphasis on the Soviet threat and admit that it is interested with local problems.

This possible departure in U.S. policy apparently was discussed by Mr. Haig with the British, French and West German foreign ministers when they visited Washington in February and March. The three men first discussed a European approach to Mr. Haig at a private meeting in Bonn before their subsequent trips to Washington.

While Mr. Haig's subsequent Mideast trip produced hints of this evolution, the British source said, European officials were disappointed because Mr. Haig refrained from moving as far as he had apparently intended.

Fast Moves

Mr. Haig's caution is explained, the source said, by his deference to mounting opposition in Washington. Strong conservative factions in Congress and in some White House circles reportedly fear he is trying to fix policy too fast.

Several European officials speculated that Mr. Haig moved very fast in the Reagan administration's early days in order to pre-empt opposition in some critical foreign policy areas, and they believe he calculated correctly.

"It will harm Reagan badly now if he is seen to disavow men and policies to which his administration already is committed," a British diplomat said.

But he said that Mr. Haig badly needs a gesture of President Reagan's renewed confidence to fully restore his initial credibility at home and abroad.

i Softens on Report Collision

Associated Press

Premier Zenko Monday that before next month with President he hopes to see a report of the U.S. investigation of the collision between a U.S.-powered submarine and freighter. His comment at a coming of the Japanese was seen as a softening position, which asked interim report on the final report is not the talks begin May 7.

He wants to know why the George Washington did not try to rescue survivors April 9 and the United States did not accept its involvement until day. The Japanese crews sank and two still missing. government and President himself are acting to resolve this incident that we fully understand," he added.

understanding and in mind, I look for results of the investigation to be made before the Japan-U.S. as desired, and the trust existing between the United States and the United States," he added.



A DeKalb County ambulance and police leaving the banks of the South River, where a couple had found the body of the 24th black youth slain in the area in the last 21 months.

Body of 24th Slain Black Youth Pulled From River Near Atlanta

Associated Press

ATLANTA — For the fourth time in six weeks, the body of a young black male has been pulled from one of the area's rivers — the apparent new dumping grounds being used by the killer or killers who have taken the lives of 24 young blacks in the past 21 months.

The badly decomposed body of Joseph Bell, 15, who had been missing since March 2, was discovered by a couple Sunday in "an isolated and very inaccessible" section of the South River in suburban DeKalb County, authorities said.

Dick Hand, the DeKalb public safety commissioner, said authorities were treating the case as a homicide. Officials said the body may have been in the river for several weeks.

The youth, who lived in the same neighborhood as two other victims, was last seen at a restaurant where he occasionally worked. Richard Harp, the manager of the restaurant, has told police that on the day after the youth was last seen, he received a telephone call from someone claiming to be Joseph who said, "I'm almost dead."

Authorities have speculated that the killer or killers may have started dumping the victims in rivers to wash away any clues that might have been found in examining the bodies.

Post Blames Editors for Fabricated Story

Post Blames Editors for Fabricated Story

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A fabricated story in The Washington Post that won a Pulitzer Prize was published because of the inexcusable failure of editors to do their jobs, the newspaper has concluded.

In a report to readers in Sunday editions, The Post said the invented story of an 8-year-old heroin addict got in the newspaper because of "the failure of a system that, in another industry, might be called quality control. On newspapers, it is called editing."

The story, "Jimmy's World," was awarded the prize in the feature category on April 13. Two days later, the reporter who wrote it, Janet Cooke, admitted the fabrication, returned the prize and resigned.

"It was a complete systems failure, and there's no excuse for it," said Bill Green, the newspaper's ombudsman. At The Post, the ombudsman acts as an advocate for the readers.

Major Flaw

One of the major flaws, Mr. Green concluded, was that Miss Cooke was promised anonymity for her sources and was never forced to disclose them to her editors.

Miss Cooke's editors "should have asked tough questions ... And every staffer who had a sense of duty about Jimmy had an unavoidable responsibility to pursue it hard," Mr. Green concluded.

Mr. Green also concluded that "this business of trusting reporters absolutely goes too far. Clearly it did in this case ... Editors have to insist on knowing and verifying. That's one of the big reasons they hold their jobs."

The ombudsman noted that doubts of other reporters and first-line editors never reached senior editors. "While editors repeatedly talked about their trust in reporters, the trust apparently applies only to written stories, not to reporters' opinions," he said. "Otherwise, somebody with authority would have heard something about those persistent doubts on the Cooke story and would have investigated."

The ombudsman noted that "doubts of other reporters and first-line editors never reached senior editors. "While editors repeatedly talked about their trust in reporters, the trust apparently applies only to written stories, not to reporters' opinions," he said. "Otherwise, somebody with authority would have heard something about those persistent doubts on the Cooke story and would have investigated."

The Post, "given its competitive nature, may very well have unwittingly encouraged [Miss Cooke's] success, and thereby hastened her failure," Mr. Green wrote. "Hers was an aberration that grew in ferocity ground, according to one reporter. That's close to the mark."

After the story was published

last September, District of Columbia police and Mayor Marion Barry said they did not believe it was true. Police and social agencies hunted for the child but could not find him.

The criticism caused The Post to go into what Bob Woodward, the associate managing editor, called "our Watergate mode" to protect the source and back the reporter.

"To believe that this mistake, big as it was, challenges the honest of any other story in The Post or any other newspaper is overreaching," Mr. Green said. "It won't wash. There is no evidence whatsoever that this kind of thing is tolerated at this paper. To overreach the other way, if this experience tightens discipline in the news process, it may have done some good."

In an interview on the CBS Morning News on Monday, Mr. Green said cooperation with his

work as ombudsman was "overreaching," including from The Post's publisher, Donald Graham, who had written two congratulatory notes to Miss Cooke.

Mr. Green said 26 American newspapers have ombudsmen.

"Do I think reader representatives should be involved in the process? Absolutely. Absolutely," Mr. Green said. "It is one manifestation of two-way conversations, two-way dialogue."

Marcos Foes to Consult Rebels on Vote

New York Times Service

MANILA — Leading opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos plan to get in touch with leaders of the Moslem insurgency in the southern Philippines to discuss the possibility of joining forces in the June 16 presidential election, according to a former senator.

"Four former senators, who planned the opposition campaign against Mr. Marcos at a four-day meeting in Tokyo, approved the proposal to meet with Nur Misuari, the leader of the Moro National Liberation Front, the Moslem rebel group.

Reagan Policy

Salvador Laurel, a former senator who has announced his availability to run against Mr. Marcos, met with former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who has lived in Boston for the last year after having spent seven years as a political prisoner in the Philippines. They were joined by former Sens. Lorenz Tanada and Ernesto Maceda.

Mr. Aquino is scheduled to fly to Riyadh this week to invite Mr. Misuari to join the opposition in its attempt to defeat Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Laurel said Sunday that the opposition was offering the Moslem minority genuine autonomy based on an agreement signed in Tripoli in 1976, "but with a few modifications." The Moro National Liberation Front says that the Moslem government has violated the Tripoli accord, an agreement in principle on the formation of an autonomous region in the southern Philippines for the Moslem minority.

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The voting on June 16 will be to elect a president for a renewable six-year term. The president will have broad powers, which Mr. Laurel said he would not exercise if he won the election. Instead, he said, he would call a constitutional convention to "untangle the legal mess that began in 1972 with martial law."

as the legalization of the Communist Party.

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Marcos Condemns Rebel Attack

MANILA (UPI) — President Marcos, condemning a guerrilla attack on a Catholic cathedral in which 16 persons were reported killed, linked the terrorists to his political opponents Monday and said the attack might bring "forceful measures."

Suspected Communist guerrillas tossed three grenades Sunday into a crowded cathedral in Davao City on the southern island of Mindanao. Varying government accounts said 164 to 177 persons were injured.

Greek Ends Cairo Visit

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece has ended a four-day visit to Egypt after signing bilateral agreements in the Middle East News Agency reported. After a meeting with President Anwar Sadat, he returned to Greece on Monday, the agency said.

"If terrorism continues in Mindanao, I'll be compelled, elections or no elections, to take more forceful measures," Mr. Marcos said in a reference to the presidential election in June. He did not elaborate, but military sources said the possibility of establishing a vast intelligence network in Mindanao was being considered.

70,000 Threatened by Floods in Somalia

Reuters

MOGADISHU, Somalia — At least 10,000 people will die in the next few days in central Somalia, which has been hit by its worst floods in years, unless a rescue operation is launched immediately, Red Cross officials said Monday.

The flash floods in Hiran province, which have followed months of drought, threaten the lives of 40,000 Somalis and more than 30,000 refugees from the Ethiopia-administered Ogaden, the officials said.

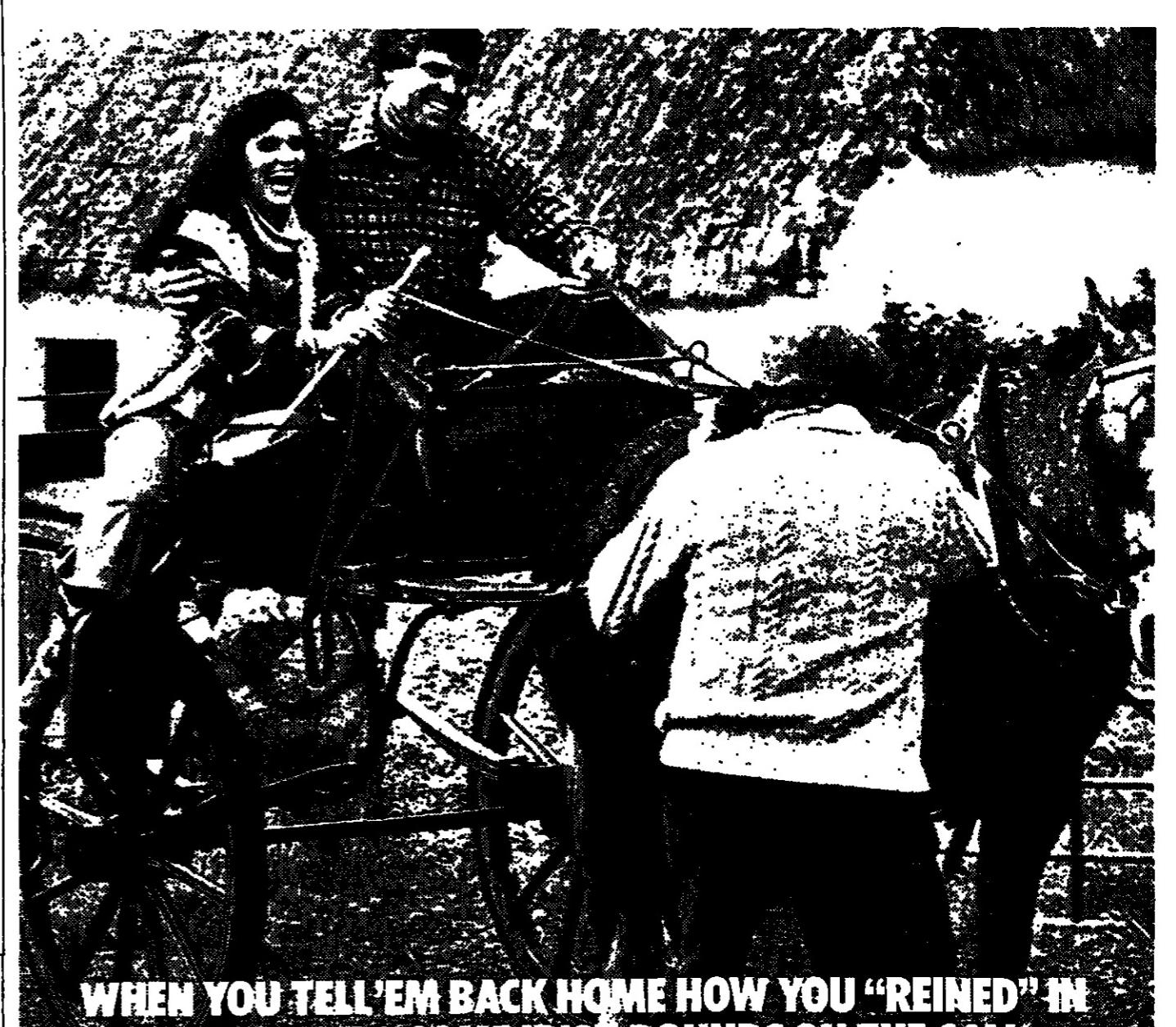
He said four refugee camps have been cut off and at the worst hit, Cocaney camp 18 kilometers (11 miles) from the district capital of Belet Uen, three quarters of the camp is under water up to 2 meters (6 feet) deep.

Mr. Gosselin said about 10,000 refugees in Cocaney and nearby flooded camps could only escape

by wading for several kilometers through water hiding deep gullies and acacia thorns. "It will be impossible for the children and the sick to make it," he said.

The authorities in Belet Uen had ordered a partial evacuation of its 40,000 population as waters from the swollen Shebel River threatened to wash away the last bridge leading out of the town, he added.

Aid officials said only two boats were available in the area, and Tom Barnes, a senior official under the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, said his organization was investigating the possibility of trucking boats into the area to evacuate camps.



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SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many

countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.



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Saudi Hand at the Spigot

The world oil market is where Saudi Arabia wants it. There is a big enough glut so that the Saudis can begin to force the price down by keeping their production high. Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani made that clear with obvious satisfaction in a television interview. He expressed confidence in Saudi Arabia's ability to drive down the average OPEC oil price, perhaps by \$4 a barrel to the current level for Saudi light crude, which is \$32. The Saudis have been pushing hard for some time now to achieve a unified, stable price that would rise at a rate consumers could afford because it would be pegged to inflation, the value of the dollar, and industrial growth rates. That, he argues, would benefit the consumers because they could factor oil prices into their long-term plans with far greater certainty than they can now. It would aid the producers because it would remove a major incentive for consumers to become energy independent.

Although Saudi Arabia has always been OPEC's largest producer by far, circumstances were not always such that the Saudis could impose their will on the cartel's other dozen members. They may be now, though, for several reasons. A combination of recession and conservation has cut consumption substantially in the industrialized countries. The Iranian revolution, followed by the war between Iran and Iraq, has taken several million barrels off the world market, and many countries have been shifting to other fuels such as coal and to other oil suppliers such as Mexico. As a result, there have already been some small price cuts.

But even with all the market conditions in their favor, the Saudis will not have an easy time getting their way. That's because OPEC is made up of a very diverse group of countries, many of which need the income provided by a combination of relatively high pro-

duction and high prices. Even the Saudis, themselves, are probably exaggerating when they say they can cut back from their current level of 10.5 million barrels a day to 6 million barrels without feeling any pain. But they can reduce production substantially without being hurt by it, so they will probably have some success in driving down prices, if not at the May 25 OPEC meeting, then soon afterwards.

The brunt of Sheikh Yamani's message on television, though, was that OPEC and the major consumers in the West and Japan are mutually dependent and that the consumers would do well to understand that and look after their interests by accommodating Saudi Arabia. Most of the message was directed at Washington and it was quite explicit: Saudi Arabia will be angry if the United States doesn't sell AWACs. The United States can fill its strategic petroleum reserve, but only when Saudi Arabia is satisfied with production and price levels. And if the United States does not change its policy toward Israel, there is little hope for a totally satisfactory relationship with Saudi Arabia.

That is not a good basis on which to do business. Especially since Saudi Arabia is not seeking price stabilization as a gift to the consumers. It is seeking it to prevent the industrialized countries from becoming energy independent, thereby reducing the economic importance of OPEC and Saudi Arabia, which accounts for more than a third of the cartel's production. The major consumers should work with the Saudis to keep prices stable, but they should not feel under pressure to alter foreign policy goals and they should not slow their efforts to gain energy independence. There is little risk that they will drive the Saudis into Soviet hands by hanging tough.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Poland: Up on the Farm

Marx, being a city boy, never understood the proudly independent, not to say bourgeois, nature of farmers, and that was surely part of the reason that he never made a real place for them in his scheme for a new world. That left a vacuum that the Russians filled mostly with their own model of coercion and inefficiency, the collective farm. Postwar Poland, occupied by the Red Army, was allowed to keep much of its prewar structure of individual farms, though the state did use its considerable powers to hold down the 3.5 million private farmers. That was the situation until Solidarity, an urban organization, came into being last August.

What has now happened is unprecedented. The private farmers of Poland have won a right to form their own union, called Rural Solidarity. They have forced a ruling Communist Party to grant them a legal corporate status, which the farmers will henceforth use in their bargaining with the state over prices, supplies and so forth. They have solidified themselves as a separate social and economic group, and political force, with interests of their own.

It is sometimes suggested that Moscow cannot tolerate developments like these in Poland, since they will give ideas to people elsewhere in the bloc. No doubt there is a certain risk, although no Eastern European country

is just like Poland, and although Soviet peasants were reduced decades ago, by terror, to forms of agricultural organization designed precisely to rule out farmer bargaining. But there is another idea that could conceivably be communicated by Polish farmers, and the Russians might not be so averse to it.

That idea is, of course, hard work. The price the Russians paid for collectivizing agriculture, which put the fruits of the farmers' labors almost entirely in the hands of the state, was productivity. Except on tiny private plots, Soviet farmers work at a rate their government has never stopped complaining about. That is the main reason that the Soviet diet is, except for the elite, so poor and monotonous and incidentally, why the Kremlin imports so much grain.

True, Polish farmers may use their new power for short-term self-enrichment. That would be catastrophe for Poland, a rich agricultural land that now must import food, and for Rural Solidarity, and for Solidarity, but it could happen. There's reason to believe the peasants realize, however, that the trade-off for their union is to put more food on the market at prices the urban workers can pay. The idea of a national outlook, transcending special interests, is at the heart of the process of renewal that Solidarity began last year.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Price of Order in Turkey

When the Turkish armed forces overthrew an elected government last September, many gave their intentions the benefit of the doubt. A weak democracy had been unable to cope with a surge in violence and a stricken economy. Turkey's military moved reluctantly, and promised a return to democracy "as soon as possible." But after seven months, the ruling junta has yet to fix a firm timetable for parliamentary elections.

Turkey, it should be stressed, is not Argentina. Turkish democracy owes its origin to the vision of a gifted general, Kemal Ataturk, and his successors regard themselves as the system's protectors. They have fixed a date for drafting a new constitution that can strengthen the executive and curb the influence of splinter parties. But there is still no promised date for elections, no end to "voluntary" press censorship, no amnesty for detained political opponents and no clue of when political parties will be able to work freely.

To its credit, the junta has checked an alarming wave of terrorism. Before the take-over, gunmen of the left and right were killing 25 people a day; the toll is down to 20 a month. And by putting the sick economy into intensive austerity care, and attracting aid from allies, the generals have shaved at least 40 points off an inflation rate that had reached 108 percent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 21, 1906

SAN FRANCISCO — The conflagration has apparently been stayed. The flames were checked at Van Ness Avenue and Octavia Street, and unless they regain the ascendancy, a quarter of the city is saved. The city's homeless multitudes passed a terrible night. When night fell to the hills and beaches, San Francisco looked like an immense tented city. For miles the homeless were camped in tents and makeshifts rigged up from a few sticks of wood and a blanket or a sheet. The more fortunate obtained vehicles on which they loaded regulation tents. A hundred thousand persons, rich and poor alike, sought refuge in Golden Gate Park, where many thousands could only gaze on the lurid scene below.

Fifty Years Ago

April 21, 1931

MADRID — With increasing public pressure upon the provisional government to embark immediately on its announced agrarian reform, many wealthy landowners in Spain hurriedly are mortgaging their land and investing the proceeds in foreign values. The Herald said tonight: "We believe that the urgency of the land problem is such that the government ought not to wait for it to be solved by parliament. There are from 6 to 8 million day laborers who justly aspire to possess sufficient land to support their families." This journal advocates that all properties exceeding 100 hectares be taxed by a graduated levy running from 5 percent to as high as 50 percent for very wealthy estates.



Bradlee's World

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After announcing that it's story of "Jimmy's World" — about a supposed 8-year-old drug addict — had been based on a nonexistent source, The Washington Post grimly printed two letters from readers that must have hurt:

"Are we to believe that there really was a 'Deep Throat'? Come, now!" Another reader made the same connection: "Is it possible that little 'Jimmy' does, in fact, exist and is living on the very street with Deep Throat?"

The difference between these competing-source stories is that many of the Watergate leads supposedly confirmed by "Deep Throat" turned out to be facts, while the source for the crime supposedly committed against the child turned out to be a fiction. The similarity is that in both stories, one young reporter was so trusted by the newspaper that no editor demanded to share the secret of his source.

The irony is that the young Watergate reporter who kept from his colleagues the identity of his all-important confirming source was Bob Woodward, who is now The Post's metropolitan editor — and who did not demand to share the identity of the "Jimmy's World" source with the convincing lead on his staff.

Mr. Woodward assumes full responsibility for the episode which has brought joy to the press-bashers. He absolves his superiors at the paper: "I was personally negligent," he insists. "I don't think I ever took the master up with [Executive Editor Ben] Bradlee." (When any institution is embarrassed, loyalists protect the man at the top.)

The reaction at the newspaper to a suspicion of internal evil — long before Pulitzer Prize-winning publicity led to exposure — was not unlike the reaction at the White House: "We went into our Watergate mode," says Mr. Woodward. "Protect the source and back the reporter." A sub-editor reports that a higher-up told him "to find the most creative way" to examine suspicions about the story, "stressing that I more than anyone else had to stand by my reporter." (Every institution tends to back its members and disparage its attackers.)

After the lying reporter confessed, Bradlee did what embarrassed institutions usually do: declare an intent to fully disclose and then pass the word to employees to stonewall pending an internal investigation. Mr. Bradlee ordered Mr. Woodward to go to jail to protect his source, he will have his editor for a climate of institutional integrity, like misery, loves company. If a paper or a station is going to stand by its story, "the boss must be prepared to sit by the reporter in the pocky."

I offer confidentiality to sources every day. Nobody asks who they are, although The Times encourages all of us to identify sources as closely as possible to help the reader understand motivation. If, out of idle curiosity, a colleague wanted to know a source, I would cheerfully tell him to leap into the lake. But if, out of the necessity to marshal the full power and protection of the publication and the paper, he will see who's right in 20 years.

Any theory could offer conviction then, and there were strong emotional drives to press on with the self-reliant, beligerent urges which had repulsed colonial rulers and brought nationhood. Now, most of Africa has passed the 20-year mark of independence and the first results are in.

The secret was already out in 1974.

DAVID G. GELZER
Tainan, Taiwan

Letters

Family Planning

Peter McPherson of AID said that family planning can work very well "when there is not too strong a cultural or religious resistance" (IHT, April 10).

For obvious reasons, U.S. help to population control initiatives is especially necessary in countries where there are such obstacles.

MARTIN BEYER

Ibbenbueren, W. Germany

Keeping a Secret

Jonathan Powers' story, "The Secret's Out: Cameroon Has Oil" (IHT, March 17), missed the scoop by seven years. Early in 1974, significant oil deposits were confirmed off-shore of the western part of the Federal Republic of Cameroon. In May, President Ahidjo, in a two-week blitz campaign, staged a referendum to transform the federal republic into the United Republic of Cameroon. The people overwhelmingly approved his decision on May 20. Why this sudden political transformation? Simply to obviate any

possible breakaway by the western part of the country in whose area the oil had been discovered. Tragic memories of the ill-fated secession of the eastern part of Nigeria — Cameron's neighbor — served as reach and respectability of his medium. A newspaper, as an editor explained to me more than once, cannot allow its power to be abused.

This is not a matter of "trusting reporters." A newspaper must trust its reporters, but reporters must return that trust on a matter of great moment, which commits the institution to large expense or effort change by virtue of its reputation to scrutiny, every reporter should be ready to confide a confidential source's identity to one person — one editor or publisher.

That means if a reporter is forced to go to jail to protect his source, he will have his editor for a climate of institutional integrity, like misery, loves company. If a paper or a station is going to stand by its story, "the boss must be prepared to sit by the reporter in the pocky."

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The secret was already out in 1974.

DAVID G. GELZER

Tainan, Taiwan

Rhythm of Nature

Your correspondent in Mallorca (IHT, March 28) doesn't seem to know that farmers live by the sun. I have nothing to do with arbitrary hours invented by governments. These may tell you that midday is at ten o'clock in the morning, but it is not. Animals don't obey either, and so on, having their auras by the sun and they live by the rhythm of nature, as we all do in fact, although governments don't seem to know it.

J. BISSERY.
Le Chesnay, France

Is Spain on Road To Another Coup?

By Richard M. Valedy

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — In his dramatic display of authority, King Juan Carlos boldly rescued Spanish democracy from the hands of putschist generals and a Civil Guard unit that stormed the Cortes (parliament) on Feb. 23, but with a little help from the new premier, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, he may yet bring on another coup attempt.

Seeking to retain the loyalty of Spain's rebellious generals — the depth and extent of military discontent isn't really known — the king and Calvo Sotelo have given the generals limited authority to help police authorities defeat the terrorists in the Basque separatist organization ETA. They have also promised checks on regional autonomy and civil liberties. For a military that has long been preoccupied with the importance of a strong, centralized state, this is steady stuff.

But unless the border with France is sealed, the military is almost sure to fail at its new task.

And above all they must figure out how to monitor the units. They must impress on Juan Calvo Sotelo who is indeed their ally, that cannot hope to control the military once it is unleashed on the Basque terrorist underground.

They and the monarch will well need a classic statement of the use of emergency power it grew out of the experience of United States with a serious threat to national unity.

In 1865 U.S. Supreme Court ruling on the imposition of martial law in Indiana during the Civil War and the sentencing to death a supposed Confederate sympathizer, Justice David Davis, writing for the majority, stated: "Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the one is irreconcilable with the other."

Because they abdicate performing a major task of a civilian-led state when they assign internal security to the military, civilian politicians are in a weak position to halt the militarization of politics. Indeed, civilian politicians often hasten this process — the road to authoritarianism is often paved with good intentions. As they endorse the abridgment of civil liberties and permit some form of martial law to emerge in the zone where the military is operating, they only bring themselves to the abyss of authoritarianism, for often neither concession is enough to quell terrorism.

Once this crisis is reached, civilian politicians have little room to maneuver. They cannot easily remove the military from the assignment. By now much of civil society is quite alarmed, for the meaning of events seems clear. Over in the barracks the military high command identifies the entire system of civilian politics itself as the obstacle to the successful suppression of terror and civil society's other ills such as pornography and

spreading Communism. Society seen as on the verge of collapse. The generals find themselves ready to go to any length to prevent anarchy.

Such an impasse often leads to the complete militarization of politics. It was in this way that Guyana's democracy died, as military and their civilian allies, snubbed away at democracy in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Argentine democracy, too, caved after the Argentine military's mid-1970s.

Monitor the Military

Those party elites in Spain disturbed by their government's recent step must fashion a political solution to the problem of Basque terrorism. They must prove their allies in the Common Market to emphasize that Spain will be unwelcome in the market if generals launch a successful coup.

And above all they must figure out how to monitor the units. They must impress on Juan Calvo Sotelo who is indeed their ally, that cannot hope to control the military once it is unleashed on the Basque terrorist underground.

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Crisis

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spreading Communism. Society seen as on the verge of collapse. The generals find themselves ready to go to any length to prevent anarchy.

If Spanish democracy falls, it also confronts a restless military and active terrorist undergrounds, may also go. If Italian democracy collapses, Portuguese and Greek democracy may follow suit. Soon we may have a Southern Cone in Europe as well as in South America.

Richard M. Valedy, whose specialties include "civil-military relations in weak democracies," is teaching fellow and doctoral candidates in the Department of Government at Harvard University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Ivory Coast: It Can Be Done

By Flora Lewis

A BIDJAN, Ivory Coast — The view over the city and the bay from the balcony of a luxury hotel could be Miami. There are gleaming glass towers in the distance, occasionally a water-skier in the foreground, lines of cars speeding over freeways.

A drive through the residential section of Coquy could be Beverly Hills. The air-conditioned villas are set in large, well-trimmed gardens and the apartment complexes are new, sensibly placed and often handsomely designed.

You have to focus on the faces, the noisy, sweltering market, the unpaved back streets, to remember

a Commemorates of Pigs Invasion Low-Key Fashion

Jo Thomas
Times Service

GRANDE, Cuba — Cuba's celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion by a group of schoolchildren in kerchiefs known as "scouts" stood alongside of a museum at the Bay of Pigs where Fidel Castro had been.

My Sunday was brief as such occasions go, sun displays are summed, centering on local wildlife instead of the United States from the invaders' mercenary belongings.

The museum reflects the government and its use these days. In introducing his 60,000-ton Thursday, Mr. recorded his nation's a to defend itself and the worst but added, want war, we are not s of conflict, and we provoke conflicts."

It was Mr. Castro's president Reagan took Mr. Castro did not president by name, as ten when excoriating Ident Jimmy Carter says of the crowd of the port of Mariel to

impose speech Sunday Castro made an emotive world peace, faction's solidarity with him and warned that can grab our country down."

James U.S.

zing his speech as Mr. Castro made his response to accusations of State Alexander that Cuba was behind network aimed at the cover of Central

United States, he's sabotaging the economy, that is suspending that is conducting a campaign and that is training of mercenaries in the United States, me time, the imperialist approve of the genocides of El Salvador and which have killed dozens of the best sons of this stance, he said, United States is again Cuba, "speaking of us."

**Student Poll Reveals
c Ignorance of World**

Eric I. Macroff
Times Service

RK — A survey of college students indicate who study foreign take courses on international issues are no more likely grasp of world issues than about popular religion and nutrition even among the students the highest on a test, and there were few subjects taught at provide the knowledge students lack.

Efforts made public last sponsored by the Council, a nonprofit research and the Educational Service, which prepared choice test of 101 it was taken by a sample of students across the country. It was paid for with grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, U.S. Department of Education and \$150,000 from the Ford Foundation.

Foreign Languages Listed

The findings were apparently one of the reasons that the panel urged an overhauling of curricula rather than the addition of more courses in an approach that seemed not to be working.

The fact that there seemed to be no relationship between proficiency in a foreign language and knowledge of world affairs was called "the most surprising result of this analysis of correlations."

Foreign-Language Aspect

Nearly 90 percent of the students had studied a foreign language, but only one-third of them felt they could order a meal in that language, and only one in 12 could understand a native speaker.

Many students said wrongly that the Helsinki accords of 1975 established a court for human rights complaints. They did not know that one of the major accomplishments of the agreements was the recognition of human rights as a legitimate subject of East-West discussion.

Most of the students, giving a wrong answer, said the main cause of malnutrition around the world was: "Large populations living in countries whose production of foodstuffs is insufficient to provide the minimum number of calories required by each person."

The correct answer was: "Large populations living in countries in which inequalities of income result in a significant portion of the population being unable to buy the foods produced by others."

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Efigenio Almejeiras, center, who was a leader of Cuban troops at the Bay of Pigs, was surrounded by his former troops at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the unsuccessful invasion.

Former Bolivian President Denies He Was Arrested

Reuters

LA PAZ — Col. Alberto Natusch Busch, who was president of Bolivia for 17 days in 1979, denied Monday a statement by his wife that he had been arrested by security forces.

Col. Natusch sat beside President Luis Garcia Meza and Interior Minister Celso Torrelio at a news conference at which he said reports of his detention were unfounded. Col. Natusch said he spent the weekend conferring with the army high command.

His wife, Elba Ribi de Natusch, told journalists Sunday that her husband was arrested on Friday night. Col. Natusch did not expect a third round of talks is expected.

U.S. Seamen Held

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cuban authorities have taken four U.S. sailors into custody near the Navy's Guantanamo Bay base on Cuba's southern coast, the State Department said Monday.

The four sailors were hoisted when they were picked up Sunday, said Joe Reagin, a department spokesman. The Cubans said they were conducting an investigation, he added, but he said he did not know of any accusations against the Americans.

Marines Revise Women's Tasks

The Associated Press

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C. — The Marine Corps has announced plans to scrap part of its new combat training for women, saying the grenade throwing and obstacle course took up time the female Marines could spend learning land navigation and camp hygiene.

Brig. Gen. William Weise, assistant commander at the Parris Island Marine Base, said the individualized combat training was only a pilot project for women, who are forbidden under U.S. law from going into combat. He said the training, which ended last week, was designed to teach women Marines basic defense in case their unit was overrun.

Capt. Mary Jacobs, operations and training officer at the Women's Recruit Training Command Center, said the revised training course took up time the female Marines could spend learning land navigation and camp hygiene.

Gen. Banzer was president of AP reports on the newspaper story, withdrew his party's support of Gen. Garcia Meza because several of its leaders had been "persecuted and detained" by government agents and the party's suggestions "had not been listened to." The party was the main civilian group supporting the military regime.

He emphasized that he saw no early end to the fighting. After three months the war reached a stalemate. It has been in a full-

Helping the Kurds

Iraq has, however, sent its forces across the border into Iranian Kurdistan and is assisting Kurds there in a struggle against the Iranian Army. It is also helping the Arabs in the areas occupied by Iraqi forces in Iran's Khuzestan province to press their demands for autonomy.

Mr. Aziz gave the impression

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Official Tells of Shift in Iraq's War Aims, Says It Will Encourage Breakup of Iran

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Frustrated by Tehran's refusal to make peace after seven months of fighting, Iraq has widened its war aims and says it will encourage dismemberment of Iran. If Iraq continues to have five Iranian provinces, rather than one big Iran," Tariq Aziz, a leading member of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, said in an interview.

Iraq claims to have seized 6,000 to 8,000 square miles (about 15,000 to 21,000 square kilometers) of Iran's oil heartland in Khuzestan. But the Iraqis have not gained total military control over the Shatt-al-Arab, their lifeline to the Gulf. Now there is talk of an Iraqi spring offensive and much speculation in Baghdad about its objectives.

Peace Efforts

Mr. Aziz, who is also a deputy premier and a leader of the ruling Ba'th Party, said that while peace efforts by the United Nations, the Islamic bloc and the nonaligned movement had created an atmosphere "for the possibility of discussing peace," Baghdad had detected no willingness among Iranian leaders to accept a negotiated settlement of the centuries-old dispute over the Shatt-al-Arab.

Asked about a new offensive, he said the Iraqi government did not want to endanger mediation efforts yet. "But if the peace process fails, then the language of guns will prevail," he said.

Helping the Kurds

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three months the war reached a stalemate. It has been in a full-

didn't give promises to the [minorities] in Iran. But now we don't care if Iran is dismembered... This means there is a change in our policy toward the war."

"The more the war continues, the price Iran should pay would be higher," he said.

As for Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Aziz said that Baghdad would maintain its nine-year-old treaty of friendship and cooperation with Moscow despite Moscow's refusal to provide more arms and its official stance of neutrality in the war.

He said that a major crisis in Iraq-Soviet relations had been avoided mainly because Iraq had succeeded in getting arms and spare parts elsewhere. "If we had failed to do that, we might have become irritated, very hostile, very hysterical against the Soviet Union," but this would have been a mistake, he said.

"A leadership should be balanced in its foreign relations," he continued. "You don't have to jump from one side to another. Now we can behave serenely with the Soviet Union without being hostile to them."

High-Level Contacts

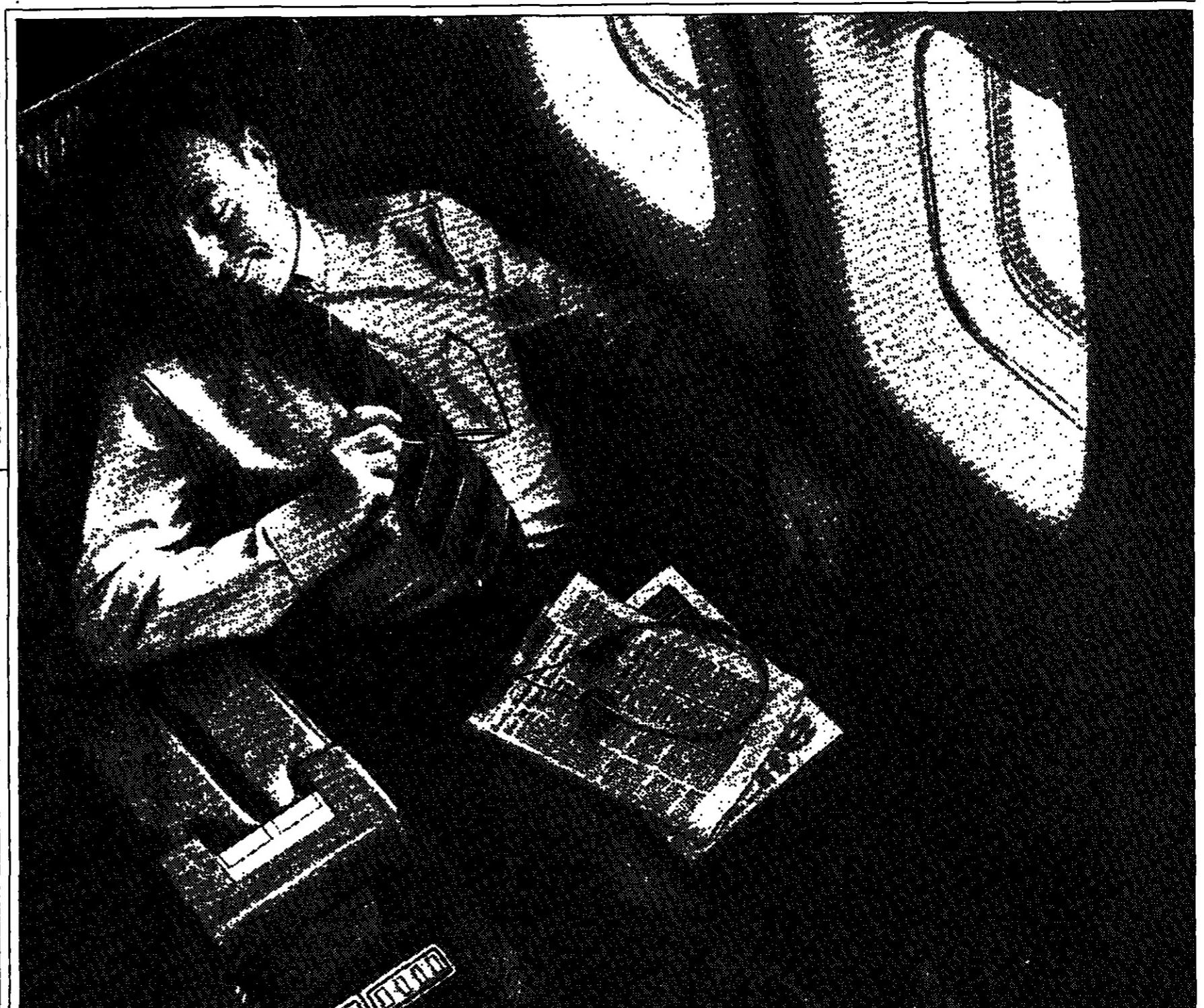
He acknowledged improvement in Iraqi-U.S. relations but added that he was "not very optimistic" that the Reagan administration would carry out "dramatic changes" in U.S. Middle East policy that would make possible a resumption of the diplomatic ties that Iraq broke off 14 years ago.

Yet Iraq favors continued high-level contacts between the two governments, he said, speaking five days after Morris Draper, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, visited Baghdad for the first high-level Iraqi-U.S. talks in almost four years.

Mr. Aziz added that if the Reagan administration should make another "misake" like the Camp David peace accords of the Carter administration, "there will be dramatic and very bad development in Arab-American relations."

RIO DE JANEIRO

RIO DE JANEIRO — A soccer fan was trampled to death and 18 were injured as 135,000 people streamed out of Maracanã Stadium after a local match.



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Opera in Paris

Good Singing Rescues 'Don Giovanni,' 'Arabella'

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There is enough good singing in the Paris Opera's current productions of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Richard Strauss' "Arabella," starting with the title roles, to make up for shortcomings in other departments.

In the case of Mozart's masterpiece, there is the almost ubiquitous Ruggero Raimondi, virtic in action and voice, holding the stage whenever he is on it as the Don, and Maria Ewing, delicious vocally as Zerlina, and with an expressive, scene-stealing face that registers the peasant girl's fleeting and conflicting emotions.

What problems there are come

mainly from the production, which comes from the Lyons Opera and is not one of the best samples of that house's style. Jacques Rapp's single set, an anonymous space enclosed by high brick walls with occasional bits of stage furniture added and subtracted and two horses permanently stabled at the back, is not much of a visual aid to the opera. It is one of those sets whose openings and passages signify nothing but a way to get on and off the stage.

Louis Erlo's staging has its good points, as in the way the Don's charm magnetically draws Zerlina all the way across the stage during "Le ci darem la mano," and more so good ones, like a serenade sung to no one in particular or Leporello's altogether too familiar behavior toward Elvira during his Catalog aria. A number of silent characters hang around to no particular purpose except for one woman who slaps Giovanni in the face with a flower — perhaps a message from outraged feminists.

Traditionalists will be gratified to know, however, that the Don does not die by the city of Seville falling on him as one recent production did, or of a heart attack in another modern staging, but in the prescribed manner, descending through a stage trapdoor while a couple of bursts of flame flick upward to indicate his eventual destination.

Gabriel Bacquier's truculent Leporello is vocally forceful, Class H. Ahngi makes a handsome and elegant Ottavio, Robert Lloyd is suitably powerful as the Commendatore and Yves Bisson's Donna Anna was dramatic but uneven at the first performance Saturday, while Felicity Lott confronted Elvira's bravura challenges with scifled lyricism. Jean-Claude Cassades conducted erratically, and communications between pit and stage did not always mesh clear.

"Arabella" is not really top-drawer Strauss and the production is a 1965 model borrowed from London's Covent Garden, but the opera's first appearance in the Par- is repertory is a winning one almost entirely on the strength of Kiri Te Kanawa's glorious singing

and radiant portrayal of the title part. Not only does she have the soaring, silvery tones that Strauss requires from his soprano, but she brings the subtlety and nuance of a finer singer to her task.

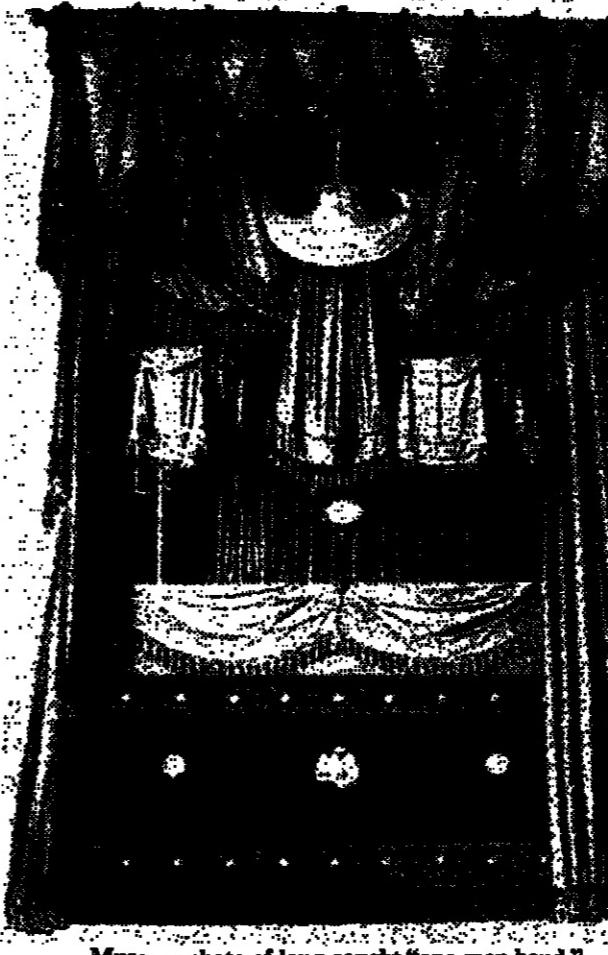
The rest of the cast, including a large French contingent dealing with an unfamiliar idiom, was never less than competent and often a good deal more. Franz-Ferdinand Nentwig is a vigorous, rough-hewn Mandryka, Jean Dupony a somewhat overemphatic Matteo and Britt-Marie Arulius appealing as Zdenka, the girl passed off by her parents as a boy to save money. The veteran Kurt Boehme, now with little voice but a wealth of stagecraft, turns in a sly gem of a performance as the impudent Count Waldner.

Silvio Varviso, conducting his second production at the Opera this season, was in good form, drawing lush, idiomatic playing from the house's orchestra.

Hans Hartleb, who was long the chief stage director at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, where Strauss' operas are an indigenous product, turned in a perfectly straightforward, unfussy and uncentric mise-en-scene. Peter Rice's slightly dingy sets went well with the slightly down-at-the-heels atmosphere surrounding a family that is trying to save its fortunes by marrying their daughter to money.

Arts Agenda

BASSE — A new production of Beethoven's double-billed "Dionysus," "Prometheus" by the Berlin Theater und die Schule Conservatoire Berlinische, will have its first performance April 25, conducted by Alain Corne, who has prepared the musical version. **François** is the stage director and designer and Shirley Wyman will be responsible for the sets, with Sophie Karlovsky, Michel Vandenhove as Antenor, Gert Appel as Teres, Ren Holt as Ixion, and Beatrice Croneck as a Plynesia women. Members of the Berlin Madrigalisten will also participate.



Museum photo of long-sought "one-man band."

Archaeology

Gold Bar Thought Part Of Montezuma Treasure

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A four-pound gold bar found on a building site in downtown Mexico City last month is believed to be part of the treasure seized from the Aztec Emperor Montezuma II by the Spanish conquistador, Hernan Cortes in 1520.

The discovery has stirred great excitement among Mexican archaeologists because it is the only remnant of the legendary treasure ever found here. Now on display in the National Museum of Anthropology, it is being viewed daily by thousands of Mexicans.

The concave rectangular bar, which contains 22.5-carat gold with a market value of \$25,000, was picked out of mud 15 feet below street level on March 13 at a site where an office block is being built by the Bank of Mexico, guardian of the country's gold.

The bar, 10.4 inches long, 2 inches wide and 0.4 inches thick, was handed to archaeology students who are normally stationed at large building sites where pre-Hispanic artifacts may be unearthed.

No Evidence of More

The bar, though, is not expected to lead to finding more of the treasure. "There are all sorts of myths about the treasure of Montezuma, but Cortes got all there was," Gaston Garcia Cantu, director of Mexico's Anthropology and History Institute, said. "There is no evidence to suggest that there is a treasure hidden or lost somewhere."

Montezuma's treasure was his inheritance upon becoming ruler of the Aztecs in 1520. Word of the treasure soon reached Cortes when he landed on the Veracruz shore in 1519. The following year, after being welcomed to the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan, the conquistador arrested Montezuma and demanded all his gold.

At the time, the gold was still in pots, art objects, jewels and clothes. Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of Cortes' captains, wrote in his memoirs, "With the help of the Indian goldsmiths from Atzcapotzalco, we began to melt this down into broad bars a little more than two inches across."

Scrubbing among themselves, the Spaniards divided the treasure, with one-fifth going to King Charles V of Spain and one-fifth to Cortes. In June, 1520, though, there was an Indian uprising in which Montezuma was killed, and the conquistadors decided to flee Tenochtitlan, now Mexico City.

From Agency Dispatches

KATMANDU, NEPAL

— Nepal's Ministry of Tourism announced it is opening 45 Himalayan peaks to foreign expeditions, effective immediately. A ministry spokesman said the openings make 122 of the identified 272 Himalayan peaks in Nepal open to foreign climbers.

Most of the newly listed peaks have not been climbed before and among them are four 8,000-meter-high peaks, the ministry said. The four mountains are Cho Oyu, 26,748 feet (8,153 meters), Kangchenjunga Central, 27,874 feet, Kangchenjunga South, 27,854 feet, and Lhotse Shar, 27,854 feet.

There are more than 200 peaks higher than 6,000 meters in Nepal, and of the 14 highest mountains of the world, eight are in Nepal.

Nepal Opens 45 to Climbers

From Agency Dispatches

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The Lost Panharmonicon

By Nino Lo Bello

International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — It started with an item in the Guinness Book of World Records, 1962 edition, which talked about a musical instrument called the Panharmonicon and said it was "the most complex one-man band ever constructed."

Built in Vienna by a certain Johann Nepomuk Maelzel, the Panharmonicon incorporated, among other things, 150 flutes, 150 flageolets, 50 oboes, 18 trumpets and 3 large drums. "It was bought," said the Guinness book, "by Archduke Charles of Austria (1771-1847) for 10,000 French francs for the express purpose of annoying people at his court."

"No!" said the curator of Vienna's Museum of Old Musical Instruments in the Hofburg palace. "We do not have the Panharmonicon here. I wish we did. It would be worth over \$5 million today. Did you know that Beethoven actually wrote a composition especially for the Panharmonicon? That was 'Wellington's Victory' possibly one of the most awful pieces of trash any composer could ever have written, albeit it was the great Beethoven himself."

Beethoven was a friend of Maelzel, although they later fell out over Maelzel's use of the music Beethoven composed for his machine. Maelzel also invented an ear trumpet used by the almost-deaf composer, and was the inventor of a clockwork metronome and a mechanical chess player. But easily his most unusual creation was the Panharmonicon, of which he was most proud.

Through the ingenious use of pinned cylinders and bellows, it could imitate a full orchestra. Because the Panharmonicon could also reproduce the sound of a full string section, compositions by Mozart, Haydn and Cherubini were played on it.

Offered \$50,000 for His Contraption

When Maelzel, who was born in 1777 and died in 1838 (aboard an American ship on his way to the West Indies), took the Panharmonicon to Philadelphia and Boston, he was offered \$50,000 for the Rube Goldberg-like apparatus, for it excited the admiration and wonder of even the most reluctant musicians.

What happened to Maelzel's two Panharmonicons?

The one that was sold to the Austrian archduke eventually went to Paris and disappeared without a trace. Some musicologists believe it was destroyed by a "jealous musician" in a fit of rage.

It was Maelzel's second Panharmonicon that I undertook to track down over a 12-year period. This is the one that went on tour in the United States and which people paid a dollar to hear in action. The inventor had taken with him a roll of the type used to activate player pianos that could make the Panharmonicon play the overtures to the operas, "Don Giovanni," "Iphigenia" and "La Vestale" with surprising accuracy, according to American music critics of the day.

The search took me to such places as the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress in Washington, the University of Rome archives and to at least 70 museums in various European cities, without turning up any clues.

During a recent stay in Stuttgart, I routinely visited the local museum to ask the curator of music whether he knew of or had any clues to Maelzel's brainchild. The search came to an end.

In 1807 Maelzel gave the Panharmonicon to the family of the Duke of Urach in Stuttgart, and in 1928 the family gave it to the Württembergisches Landesgewerbeumuseum as a gift, where it remained until the middle of World War II.

One night, during an Allied bombing raid, the Panharmonicon was destroyed.

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CATALONIA

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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PARIS, APRIL, 1981

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Through History, Irrepressible Catalan Spirit Built Spain's Richest Area

By Mark Williams

CATALONIA — On Sept. 11, 1714, the city of Barcelona surrendered to the forces of Philip V. When Bourbon monarch, grandson of Louis XIV of France, recently installed as Spanish king, ended his reign, not a single Catalan regional privilege, and buildings, remained intact. But chroniclers tell us the following day, citizens of Barcelona returned — rebuilding the city.

1 is Catalonia's National Day, which was celebrated in 1976 for the first time in four decades else do people commemorate the day on they lost all their rights? During centuries of misery, this northeast region has always returned to work whenever its autonomous rights were temporarily suspended. The next opportunity, To is fatalistic would be to ignore the Catalans'istic sense, roughly defined as pragmatic common sense. They rarely take false steps.

Catalanists Retort

It Catalans have traditionally resented sending wealth and tax revenue to the sluggish interior; returned in benefits, and only reluctantly themselves as Spanish. active economic spirit and business acumen in Catalonia Spain's richest region and won it a high respect of its Castilian rivals. "They

make bread from stones," it is said. This has also brought resentment and jealousy.

If to Catalans Madrid represents imperialism, isolation, sobriety and financial ineptitude, Castilians retort that sey means bourgeois complacency in short-term initiative and moderate gains, effectiveness only in the mediocre. After all, they argue, it was the dreaming Castilian, not the careful, "unimaginative" Catalan who created the Spanish empire.

Language Suppressed

Catalonia's four provinces — Barcelona, Gerona, Tarragona and Lérida — comprise 31,930 square kilometers, about 6.3 percent of peninsular Spain. The coastal strip from the Ebro River to the Pyrenees is the most industrialized and populous area, blessed with a mild climate and accessibility to foreign commerce through two major ports. Coastal, mountain and interior geoclimatic regions make for substantial economic diversity.

Jagged Montserrat mountain with its world-famous Benedictine monastery is Catalonia's premier geographical landmark and symbol of cultural and political independence. During the Franco years, when even the stately *sardana* folk dance was outlawed, Catalan couples flock to Montserrat, the only place where the marriage ceremony took place in their language.

Catalans fiercely argue that their Romance language, similar to Provencal, is not just a dialect of Spanish or French. In fact, both Castilian (commonly referred to

as Spanish) and Catalan began to emerge about the same time.

Whenever Catalonia has been under centralist control, the language has been suppressed, but Catalan cultural vitality has often served as a surrogate for political nationalism. From the literary *Renaixença* of the 1830s and the architectural marvels of Gaudi to modern-day torchbearers like Miró, Casals and Dalí, cultural "Catalanism" has been a key component of Catalonia's regional — some say national — identity.

Catalonia's particular history dates from about 800, when Charlemagne's armies drove the Moors from the area and set up several feudal counties. In 897, Count Wifredo of Barcelona united territories on both sides of the Pyrenees and ousted the Franks. During the 13th century, Jaume I conquered Valencia and the Balearics, and Catalonia expanded seaward to Sardinia, Sicily and parts of Greece, and established dozens of commercial consulates around the Mediterranean. For three centuries, it was said that "not a fish dared show itself in the Mediterranean without the red and gold bars of Catalonia on its tail."

At its commercial zenith, Catalonia united with the kingdom of Aragon, but retained its pre-eminence. In 1469, Ferdinand of Aragon married Isabella of Castile, and in 1479 Catalonia found itself a reluctant part of a new nation — España. With time, centuries-old privileges and institutions like the Council of 100, the predecessor of the Generalitat, were eroded by Castilian centralism.

Irrepressible Catalan historians have their own view: Spain as a pluralistic society artificially hammered into a hollow unity in the name of the Spanish empire.

Industrial Upheaval

Catalonia's political and economic subservience to Spain's imperial outlook lasted three centuries, until the spectacular industrial and commercial rumblings began around 1800. Thriving textiles made Catalonia the world's fourth manufacturing power for a short time at the middle of the century. With the reborn economic prowess, political Catalanism rose and fell like the tides, including several unsuccessful attempts at regional autonomy and even "federal independence." Regional commercial interests like protective tariffs were as often a factor as fond memories of medieval liberties. The last experiment was crushed in 1939.

But when Catalonia was at long last allowed to celebrate its National Day in 1976, a remarkable change had taken place: Nearly half the region's 6 million residents were not of Catalan origin. Drawn by dynamic industry and commerce, waves of immigrants began arriving to Barcelona from rural Catalonia and Aragon after 1900. By the 1920s, Murcians and Andalusians were pouring in, and by the 1950s and 1960s immigration became a deluge. Barcelona seemed a place of hope and salvation for the unemployed.

Between 1900 and 1980, Catalonia's population tripled. An estimated 2 million immigrants had arrived, including 500,000 in the 1960s alone. Given the low native birthrate, the immigrants were vital to Catalonia's economic expansion, but their integration into a different language and culture has been erratic.

A survey in 1975 showed that only 62 percent of all residents were born in Catalonia and that many of these were immigrant children tied to old ways. Many newcomers refuse to learn the language and tend to support leftist political parties, unlike their conservative middle-class Catalan hosts. Still adjusting to cultural freedom and political autonomy, Catalonia finds itself struggling to define its identity within the Spanish nation.

"Our biggest problem is the need to save and fortify our identity as a people," says Jordi Pujol, the president of the Generalitat. "It's a problem of language, of culture, of our mentality. We must solve this problem in the schools, through mass media and via cultural policies." Mr. Pujol was jailed in the 1960s for singing "El Cant de la Senyera," the banned Catalan national anthem.

Now that the Catalan language and culture have been resurrected and wide-ranging political-administrative autonomy has been granted, Mr. Pujol and his colleagues at the Generalitat have stepped up pressure for the "Catalanization" of Catalonia, perhaps with the hope of solidifying their political constituency.

Barcelona Tackling Economic Troubles

SPAIN — In his office a few steps from Barcelona's busy port, Ramon Trias Fargas, economics and finance minister for a year, has put the economic guidelines of an important industrial zone. He minimizes the challenges, but he is at it they can be overcome.

"No keys as such to solving the problems here," Mr. Trias Fargas says. "If there were, they would be by Reagan and Thatcher. But we're helping private enterprise work in investment, and selective public investment, in the situation.

I feel that things are tending to improve. People involved in traditional trade are in trouble, but at the same time new ideas enterprising able to adapt that can start new businesses with them. They are still weak but they and I think they will restore the

regional government, the Generalitat, about rebuilding the area's economy and without fanfare. The global hit this region as severely as any since its activities are concentrated in processing industries, which import energy and raw materials and have specific grounds for boom/bounce back.

Much to Offer

Leaders of Europe's 19th-century industrial revolution, the region offers a close-knit market, a large pool of skilled manual skills, good communications to demonstrate that it can also, eager to demonstrate that not end at the Pyrenees but at the out that in most respects their location is comparable to that of shippers.

Percent of the active population in industry, 44 percent in services and less than 1 percent in agriculture, with 16 percent of the Spanish population 20 percent of the country's in. Automobiles, books, electronic textile machinery and plastics are the region's industries, much of which — a field that has expanded domestic markets have shrunk. Catalonia 22 percent of Spain's total in 1979 if sold 26.5 billion pesetas (3 billion) worth of its products times the 1976 figure.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, Catalonia's economic boom, which is partly the present problems. Operating in a market, businesses expanded at a rate without proper regard for efficiency or future trends. The oil crisis unprepared, and the gradual removal of tariff barriers is exposing many to face competition. Most Catalans are small to medium-size families that thrived in another age but survive in today's business climate as they lack the vast quantities of Spain's huge state-owned

Spain has gone bankrupt, particularly the construction industry. Unemployment, which was invested in property times, has not been switched — which has become undercapitalized if it is tied up in "safe" investing for better times. An important indicator of business activity will be of credit lines at reasonable interest rates.

Restructuring

Streets — notably textiles, once Catalonia's source of wealth but now well metallurgical sector — are being with state aid. Some companies are upgrading management and but are burdened by heavy loan is a slow and painful process," said for the employers' association Nacional del Trabajo. Diaz-Morera, president of a major bank, the Caja de Ahorros y Pensiones de Barcelona, worries that



Generalitat Makes Major Gains in Shaping Autonomous Power Within a Unified Spain

By David Baird

BARCELONA — Recent events in Spain have again turned the spotlight on the question of regional autonomy. After the unsuccessful coup in February, Catalans are worried by signs that Madrid may slow the process of devolution. They see that the central government is eager to stay on good terms with the military, whose leaders have always been against granting too many rights to the regions, arguing that it will dismantle the nation.

The perspective from Catalonia is very different. Catalans insist that they have no desire to break up Spain and that solid regional government is a bulwark against any return to dictatorship. They point out that on Feb. 23, the night of the coup, Jordi Pujol, president of the Generalitat (the regional self-governing institution), was swiftly on the telephone to King Juan Carlos I and was the first civilian authority to reassure the public that the situation was under control.

Mr. Pujol said recently: "Catalonia must not be converted into the scapegoat for possible errors or mistakes actions since it is precisely Catalonia that has always contributed decisively to the stabilizing of democracy in Spain."

Indeed, it is generally accepted inside and outside the region that the Generalitat has acted with prudence and responsibility since its restoration. This month marks the first anniversary of Mr. Pujol's election as the 115th president of the Generalitat, a year in which the region has made considerable strides in consolidating its reborn autonomy.

In the Palau de la Generalitat, the 15th-century Gothic palace in the heart of Barcelona that is the seat of government, nobody would deny that there is a degree of friction with Madrid over such issues as Should Catalans be allowed to refer to themselves as a "nation"? Who should control the region's three universities? Is Catalonia receiving its fair share of the taxes gathered within its boundaries?

But such differences of opinion are to be expected as complex questions involving the transfer of responsibilities from the central authority are debated. While the violent tactics of separatist groups continue to disturb the Basque region, the Catalans quietly go about their business. Their hard-won Statute of Autonomy, overwhelmingly accepted in October, 1979, provides the framework for considerable freedom in many areas. Only a few extremists



campaign for independence and talk of one day incorporating Catalan-speaking provinces in southern France into a new state.

Some people misunderstand the position of Catalans," said Ramon Trias Fargas, Catalonia's economics and finance minister. "We are not separatists. We don't want to be and we don't like to be called separatists. But precisely because we believe in a modern, just and democratic Spain, we feel we have the right to have our own approach on how Spain should be."

For a long time, the Catalans and members of other regions had to suffer such opinions. Franco made a great effort to weld a united Spain by crushing regional institutions. If he had looked more closely at the Catalans long history, he might have realized that it was impossible to do so. The strong sense of Catalan identity goes back for centuries. The Catalans had semi-autonomous rule as long ago as the 13th century.

The Generalitat, dating back to 1359, lost its powers in 1714 when Philip V conquered the region; but was restored under republican rule in 1932. When Franco's army entered Catalonia, however, the region again lost its autonomy, and all signs of Catalan nationalism —

from the *sardana* dance to the use of the language — were fiercely repressed.

The spirit of the *Catalanists* did not die, however. In May, 1960, Mr. Pujol and other young Catalans publicly protested the repression of their culture by singing "El Cant de la Senyera," the banned Catalan anthem, during a visit by Franco.

Jailed for two and one-half years, Mr. Pujol continued to dedicate himself to the task of *fer pais* (constructing a country). Schools, newspaper articles and clandestine meetings were used to revive regional pride. He helped found the Banc de Catalunya, which promoted regional interests. Catalan emotions soared after Franco's death in 1975, the Generalitat's president in exile, Josep Tarradellas, returned triumphantly to Barcelona. In October, 1979, the Catalan people approved the Statute of Autonomy and in March, 1980, 135 persons were elected to the Catalan parliament.

Regional fervor took precedence over political allegiance for, although Socialists are the most heavily represented in the Catalan group sitting in the Cortes, they obtained only 33 seats in the Catalan parliament. Spain's ruling party, the Union of Democratic Center, did even worse, with only 18 seats. In contrast, the Democratic Convergence Party, founded by Mr. Pujol in 1974, won 43 seats in coalition with the conservative Democratic Union.

Pro-Catalonia Line

Basically a right-of-center, middle-class party, the Democratic Convergence Party probably is as well-equipped any political group to deal with Madrid's centrist government. But its essential quality is that it is *Catalanista*, as most political groups in Catalonia claim to be. Even the Communists, whose support comes from the thousands of migrant workers living in the satellite towns around Barcelona, push a pro-Catalonia line. This is not necessarily popular among families with their roots in other regions — thus the Socialist Party of Andalusia gained two seats in the Catalan parliament.

Strongly represented in the factories through their union, Catalan Communists are currently producing headaches for the head office in Madrid. In January, the pro-Moscow elements put out of office the Eurocommunist who had held sway in the region, and when national leader Santiago Carrillo arrived to address a meeting, he was heckled by some of his peers.

The success of the so-called Leninists, led by the new secretary-general, Francesc Frutos, could provoke rebellions in other parts of Spain and even a realignment of the national party.

Since his election, Mr. Pujol, 50, has worked hard on his *fer pais* project. More than 50 percent of the powers specified in the Statute of Autonomy have been transferred in such fields as education, agriculture, public health, culture and highways.

About 50,000 people previously answerable to Madrid have been switched to the Generalitat payroll and 800 others have been taken on to direct the administration.

One aspect of the statute on which the Catalans wish they had been tougher is finance. While the Basques managed to extract from Madrid the right to collect most taxes and then give a part to the central authority, the Catalans are largely dependent on what is passed to them by Madrid. As long as the purse strings are held by the Spanish government, the Generalitat's freedom of action will be limited. Mr. Pujol and his fellow Catalans have made it clear that they want to renegotiate the financial terms of the statute and obtain a substantial modification.

Pujol at Paris Exposition

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

PARIS — "If the putsch had succeeded, I wouldn't be here today," Mr. Pujol said here recently as he described the role that he was credited with playing in the defeat of the coup in Spain.

In Paris last month to inaugurate a two-week cultural event, "Catalonia Today," Mr. Pujol, although reticent to discuss specifics, explained: "A few hours after the Civil Guard

'Forbidden Language' Emerges From Long Night

Memories are bitter from the years of suppression, when condescending Spaniards would reply "Speak to me in Christian" when addressed in Catalan.

A good working knowledge of French and Spanish is sufficient to understand most Catalan texts; understanding the spoken form is something else. Catalan contains a series of consonants and diphthongs that do not occur in either language, and Catalans speak even faster than Spaniards. Catalan became the official language of the kingdom of Aragon from the 12th century — when the first written texts (mainly laws and oaths) appeared. But when Aragon was joined with Castile, Castilian, the ancestor of modern Spanish, became the language of the court — and of writers and poets. The use of Catalan as the official language of the administration continued until Philip V introduced Spanish as the only official language, after putting down a Catalan revolt in 1714. In the 19th century, laws issued in Madrid progressively replaced Catalan in business, the educational system and nearly all public life.

Interest in Catalan revived toward the end of the century — both due to the Romantic revival in the rest of Europe and the renewal of regionalist feeling. Catalan became an official language under the second republic (1931), although it had been badly downgraded under the previous dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera. But during the Franco era, the use of the Catalan language was for-

bidden in public places, schools, newspapers, and on television and radio. Even though Catalonia publishes about half of all Spanish books, only in the later years were any printed in the forbidden tongue.

Now there are at least 300 Catalan language publications. Most Spanish local newspapers also contain Catalan pages, and many signs and announcements are in both languages.

Today, a majority of native Catalan speakers cannot read or write their language fluently. Proponents of bilingualism say that under the previous system neither language was learned correctly.

The issue came to a head recently with the publication in Madrid of the "Manifesto de los 2,300," a declaration by Catalonia-speaking teachers and self-proclaimed intellectuals that accused the Generalitat of trying to make Catalan the single official language.

'A Fraud'

Mr. Agusti Farre i Rigo, general-director of mass media for the Department of Culture, replied: "The manifesto was a fraud: Only a handful of the signatures are known by anyone. It is solely intended to portray autonomy as a destabilizing force. The Generalitat, as administrator of the Statute of Autonomy and representative of the Spanish state in Catalonia, is responsible for attending to both languages and cultures. Catalonia is legally defined as a bilingual region.

"How can anyone talk of discrimination against Castilian after 40 years of linguistic tyranny, when only the language of the empire was permitted? Even today, two years after equality was established by law, 80 percent of teaching and 90 percent of the mass media are in Castilian. We are promoting Catalan in schools to achieve some degree of linguistic equilibrium, and our goal is a bilingual society respecting both languages."

(Continued on Page 10S)

The first Catalan Savings Bank, established in 1844.

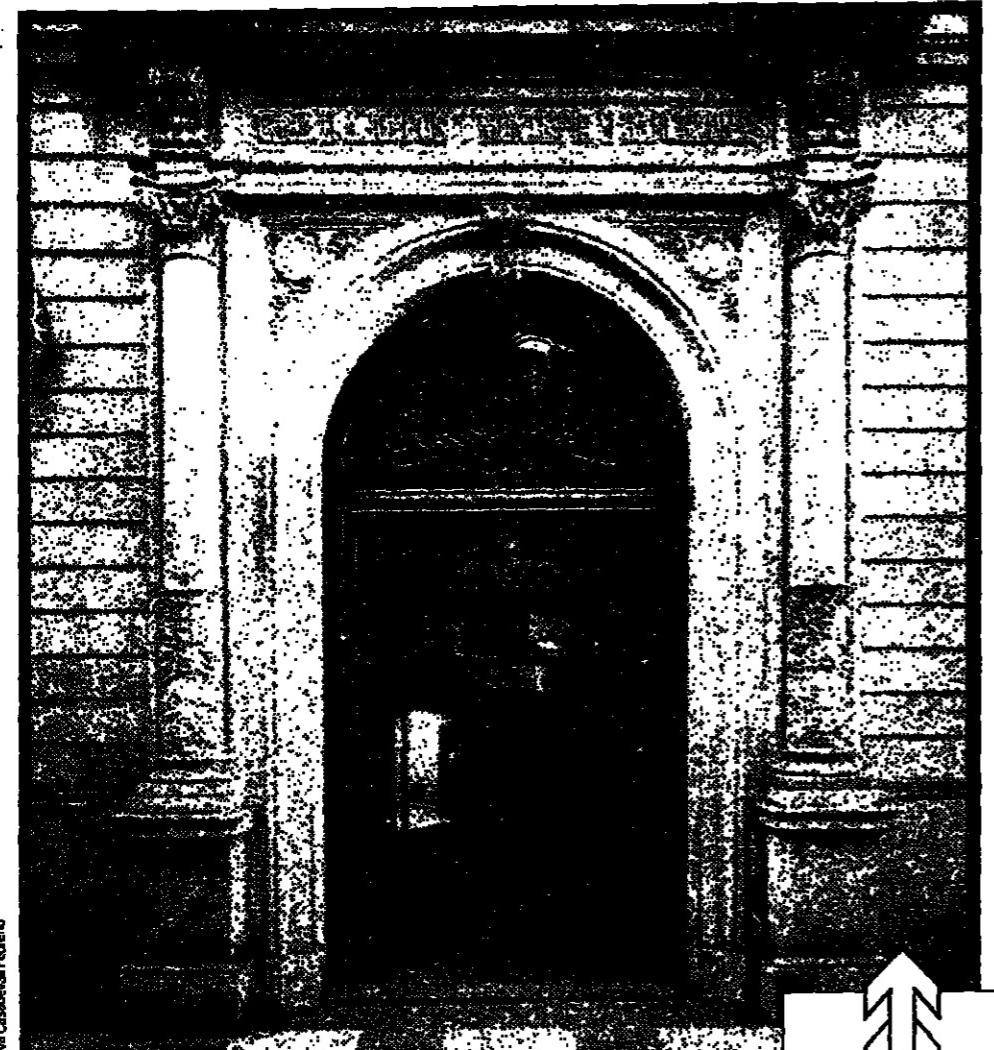


Foto: Caja de Barcelona

CAJA DE BARCELONA

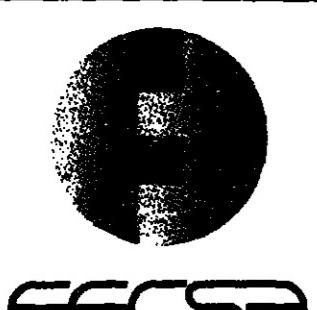
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FUERZAS ELECTRICAS DE CATALUÑA S.A.

FECSA, the first electric utility in Catalonia, is a public corporation whose shares are traded in the major Spanish stock exchanges. Is engaged in the production, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity in this region.



FECSA ON THE LAST DECADE MAIN TECHNICAL FIGURES

	1970	(Provisional) 1980	Growth*
Installed capacity (MW)	1,388	2,980	7.97
Transmission and distribution network (Km)	25,176	35,462	3.49
Transformation capacity (kVA)	6,462	12,566	6.88
Number of customers (thousands)	1,430	1,878	2.76
Commercial Power Production (MW)	2,815	7,377	10.11
Electrical Power Production (kWh/million of kWh)			
Hydroelectric	2,166	1,987	
Thermal	2,562	6,552	
Nuclear	—	—	
Total Production	4,836	9,534	6.64
Consumer's net total consumption	4,845	9,325	6.99
Compound annual growth rate			

Main plants that started production during this decade:

San Adrián 1 (Fossil Fuel) 350 MW
San Adrián 2 (Fossil Fuel) 350 MW
San Adrián 3 (Fossil Fuel) 350 MW
Vandellós 1 (Nuclear) (23% owned by FECSA) 115 MW
Serrús (Fossil Fuel) 170 MW

* That is the 23% of the plant's capacity.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (in million Pesetas)

	1970	1980	Growth*
Tangible Fixed Assets	31,397.5	364,365.0	27.78
Reserves (*)	7,318.6	155,450.8	85.57
Capital	13,596.2	61,464.1	16.28
Domestic long-term debt	11,058.8	63,943.5	19.05
Foreign debt	—	63,961.0	—
Turra	6,498.7	52,266.0	23.14
Car. Flow	2,139.9	11,462.0	12.77
Profit before taxes	1,961.5	7,016.0	13.59

* Including Assets Revaluation Reserve.

Domestic public issues of registered bonds during the last decade: 66,700 million Pesetas (equivalent to U.S. \$841.1 million).

Foreign credits obtained during the last decade: Equivalent in 000's U.S. \$

In 000's U.S. \$	1,361,311.4	1,361,311.4
In 000's S.Fr.	202,761.0	115,315.5
In 000's Yen	30,500,000.0	150,692.7
In 000's DM	153,905.1	78,990.4

Total in 000's U.S. \$ 1,706,386.5 (Exchange rates: 79.3 Pes./U.S.\$; 45.1 Pes./S.Fr.; 0.892 Pes./Yen; 40.7 Pes./DM).

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER COMPANIES

The most important companies in which FECSA retains a direct or indirect participation and which have an activity related to the production of distribution of electricity are:

FECSA's Share	Activity
Sociedad Productora de Fuerzas Motrices, S.A. (P.F.M.)	100% Production and distribution of electricity.
Unión Térmica, S.A. (U.T.S.A.)	85% Production of thermal (coal) electrical energy.
Indirectly	85% Coal Mining.
Minas y Ferrocarril de Utrillas, S.A.	Indirectly Coal Mining.
Carbonos de Berga, S.A.	100% Coal Mining.
Constructora Pirenaica, S.A. (COPISA)	100% Public and private construction.

FECSA ON THE FUTURE

MAIN PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Capacity (MW)	Production to Start	FECSA's ownership
Ascó 1 (Nuclear Plant)	930	1982 100%
Ascó 2 (Nuclear Plant)	930	1984 40%
Estanyero (Pumping Station)	400	1985 100%
Vandellós 2 (Nuclear Plant)	930	1987 8%

CATALUNIA

Tourism: A Success Story In an Industrial Economy

BARCELONA — In the early 1960s, when rows of hotels were built along the Costa Brava and plane loads of tourists arrived in search of sun and cheap wine, many traditional Catalan businessmen regarded this with disinterest, a mere distraction from the region's true calling: industry. Today, tourism represents at least 10 percent of the Catalan economy.

"Tourism is a very serious business and must be treated as such. Regional autonomy will benefit the sector more in a commercial sense than a political one," said Ramon Bago, director-general of tourism for the Generalitat, the local government. "Today, tourism represents a 10- to 15-percent part of the Catalan economy. While relatively less important than in places like Majorca or Málaga, it is still a vital component. In 1980, for example, tourism brought \$1.8 billion in foreign currency into Catalonia. About 200,000 people are employed here during the peak season."

With about 800 hotels, 4,000 guest houses, 120,000 tourist apartments and 250 campgrounds, Catalonia has about 25 percent of what Spain offers in tourist facilities. With an estimated 12.9 million foreign visitors in 1978 was a boom year, but the number dropped to 11.3 million in 1979. Actual nights spent in registered establishments, an even better gauge of business, were down from 16.1 million to 13.8 million.

The chief causes of the slump were sharp price rises during 1978-79, fears of labor conflict, terrorist bombings in Spain and reports of deteriorating quality and service. The global economic recession did

nothing to improve matters, as foreigners, especially French, British and German, account for more than 70 percent of tourism in Catalonia. The large majority come on package tours.

A Day's Work

"We have one great geographical advantage in being within a day's drive of most European capitals and thus less subject to a recession in air travel because of rising fuel costs. As the trend is now to train, bus and car travel, we stand to profit. There was a slight improvement in 1980 and we predict a good year in 1981, up to 25 percent overall," Mr. Bago said.

Catalonia's tourist industry grew by leaps and bounds without providing the necessary network of water, roads, sanitation and other facilities. Many hotels are starting to decay, and complaints have been widespread about declining quality and service. Mr. Bago feels that the Generalitat's imminent takeover of tourism will bring positive results — the transfer of power from Madrid has not been completed yet.

"We are talking about restructuring the sector — modernizing the infrastructure, control of water and beach pollution, stricter regulation of hotels, general quality controls, protection of the consumer and so on. Tourism here is very atomized in the sense of being family-run or small businesses with little specialization or modern marketing methods. There are over 160,000 individual licenses, for example. Overall planning and control will be much more efficient with a regional administration."

— M.W.

From this general fair with its more than 60 subdivisions have come specialized events highlighting various commercial and industrial sectors, from construction to camping.

'Feria': A Growing Asset

BARCELONA — "A strong second-division team, the best in Spain" — that is how administrative director Ramon Corbera describes Barcelona's trade fairs, the Feria Internacional de Muestras.

He believes that Barcelona's advantages are fourfold: the city's location near the heart of Europe; extensive accommodations and other facilities; 12 pavilions offering about 100,000 square meters of covered area in the center of the city, and 60 years of experience in presenting trade fairs and conventions, supplemented by a modern and efficient administrative team.

The Feria's 250,000 square meters at the foot of the Montjuich mountains is a giant from the city, and the enterprise works on a nonprofit basis. The Automobile Hall was inaugurated in 1922, and seven years later the first international fair was launched. Except for a 10-year lapse in the 1930s, this eclectic fair has capped the season each June.

From this general fair with its more than 60 subdivisions have come specialized events highlighting various commercial and industrial sectors, from construction to camping.

In 1981, the Feria's best year, there were 25 fairs. In 1980, participants from 42 countries attended 16 fairs, visited by 1,400,000 people. In spite of hard times for trade fairs generally, the Feria has been expanding its display area by about 3 percent a year. An overall surplus from 1979-80 has paid off existing debts.

"Now we are emphasizing quality instead of quantity," Mr. Corbera said. "This summer, 500 million pesetas [about \$3.6 million] will be spent on general renovation and modernization of some obsolete facilities."

— M.W.

Exporters Boost Ties With France

By Vanya Walker-Leigt

PARIS — About 800 years ago, Catalans merchants setting up a network of *afors* (warehouses) in key trading centers around the Mediterranean.

By 1258, the Catalan "Comte de la Mar" had issued a comprehensive shipping and insurance handbook for traders and owners — which duly emerged printed form in 1484, as soon as Gutenberg's new technology reached Barcelona.

Their 20th-century descendants are no less export-minded. The Generalitat, the Catalan government, organized a two-cultural and gastronomic event "Catalonia Today" — in Paris month, a high-level round-table was scheduled to top Catalan business leaders together with their French counterparts.

France is already Catalonia's leading foreign market, with \$528 million worth of goods exported. The business community in Catalonia, already Europe's 11th largest industrial center, is building economic relations. Spain gears up for entry into European Economic Community.

French Banks Help. The flourishing French Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona was founded in 1883, and branches of major French banks, the Crédit Lyonnais (since 1858) and the Crédit Général (since 1919), played a large role in attracting one-third of total French investments in Spain into Catalonia. More business is certain to through the branches of Banque Nationale de Paris and Banque de Paris et des Pays du Sud, which have just opened.

Top French companies manufacturing activities in Catalonia (also accounting for a part of Catalan exports) in ESN, Gervais Danone, Cif, Pernod-Ricard, Jaeger International, Nympic, Rhône Thomson, Saint-Gobain, Thomson Valeo.

The chairman of the Chambers of Commerce of Catalonia, Josep Maria Figueras, told Paris round-table that he foresees changes in trade and investment flows in both directions when improvements in communications are completed. Two dams being built through the Cardona valley will link Barcelona directly to Toulouse and also opening up Catalonia's undeveloped areas.

New Rail Link. A new rail link from the Pyrenean frontier is also planned, with same gauge as European rail. At present, only the "Orient Express" Talgo passenger train with switch gauges at the front end all other trains, passengers descend and re-board, and must be unbanded and resigned. The ports of Barcelona and Valencia — each handling about one million tons — and Catalonia's three international airports are going to be modernized too.

In his dealings with the French government, Mr. Pujol consistently pushes for the greater use of Catalan on the local stations of the two state television networks, and for the establishment of a third, entirely Catalan language station. "Our autonomy statute does provide for it," he pointed out. "The situation is better on radio, while in schools both languages are mandatory, though university students can pass examinations in either. Our long-term goal is that all Catalans should be bilingual."

Just as the EEC entry will affect the present pattern of Catalonia's trade with France, so will the breakdown of imports of consumer goods (especially textiles) at 40 percent, capital at 25 percent, transport (mainly SEAT automobile parts) at 10 percent, agricultural products, wood and cork at 10 percent.

French exports to Catalonia so far include auto parts and components, electrical and electronic goods, processed foodstuffs, steel and chemicals. French goods have been able to overcome the high Spanish customs barrier. Once the tariff walls came down, Spanish and Catalan nationalists believe that they will much to fear from French industry, as French farmers feel they will fear from Spanish agriculture.

TORRES THE AMBASSADOR OF THE SPANISH WIN



VILAFRanca DEL Penedès
BARCELONA

مكتبة من الأصل

CATALONIA

Regional Banks Catching Up With Industry's Strength

ONA: — Catalan banks have come a long way in 2 years. Two of the region's now rank among 2 in terms of deposits. All savings banks are country's strongest. Region is finally achieving a position of importance.

are not always that regional banking group early in the century. The Bank of Barcelona, because of poor management in 1931, the Bank of Catalonia appeared, mainly as a success. For many years Catalan banking was in Madrid and Basque, swallowed up small regions so that until the Catalan part in commerce was a minor one. This repercussions of the economic minister, Ramon Trias Fargas, remarks: "We want foreign investment and offer many natural advantages: a government that believes in free enterprise; an experienced working class at all levels; an increasingly reasonable in labor relations, and imaginative business men ready to experiment."

For the moment, however, neither the Generalitat nor Catalonia as a region has the authority to pursue a separate policy toward foreign investors or depart in any way from national Spanish regulations. The chances of their doing so in the near future are remote. Among Catalan, Spanish and other businesses, there exists a latent fear that Spain's regional political philosophy might lead to a confusing collection of mini-states with different economic policies.

"Such fears are unfounded," said Lorenzo Gascon, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Spain and a high-ranking executive of La Seda, Spain's largest textile manufacturer, which is headquartered in Barcelona. "It is too early to tell exactly how autonomy will affect business, but according to the [autonomy] statute, foreign investment is out of the Generalitat's jurisdiction. I can speak for the overwhelming majority of businesses in opposing any regional policy which would break up the peninsula into modern day feudal states, each with their own investment and tax laws. We recognize the need for the continuity and confidence that only a national policy can ensure."

Mr. Gascon, 51, who is Catalan born and educated, was a banker and a director of Comco Electronics in Fullerton, Calif., before coming to La Seda. He is one of Catalonia's biggest promoters.

"Here there is a commercial tradition stretching back over centuries, to when Catalonian merchants controlled the Mediterranean. The industrial revolution arrived in Spain via Catalonia and for a time its textile factories were second only to England's. That's also 200 years of industrial tradition behind us. It shows in our almost instinctive commercial mentality — a sense of responsibility, entrepreneurial spirit and middle-class values of education and hard work."

"When multinationals go abroad, they often have problems finding qualified managers and technicians, much less ones who speak their language. But Catalonia is at European standards in this sense. Multinationals are quite pleased to find they don't have to import everything and everyone. In addition, Catalonia has its geographical advantage: proximity to the French border, connected with the heart of Europe via air, rail and motorway, and with two of the Mediterranean's biggest ports."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Spain is the largest chapter outside the United States. Significantly, its headquarters remain in Barcelona and nearly half its 2,500 members, mostly Spanish companies, are Catalonian.

Foreign investment in Catalonia increased from 6.36 billion pesetas (about \$72 million) in 1977 to 10.69 billion pesetas in 1979 (about one quarter of the Spanish total). During the last two years, U.S. firms led, with about 40 percent of the total. Foreign investment gravitates to chemical, metallurgical and food-processing industries.

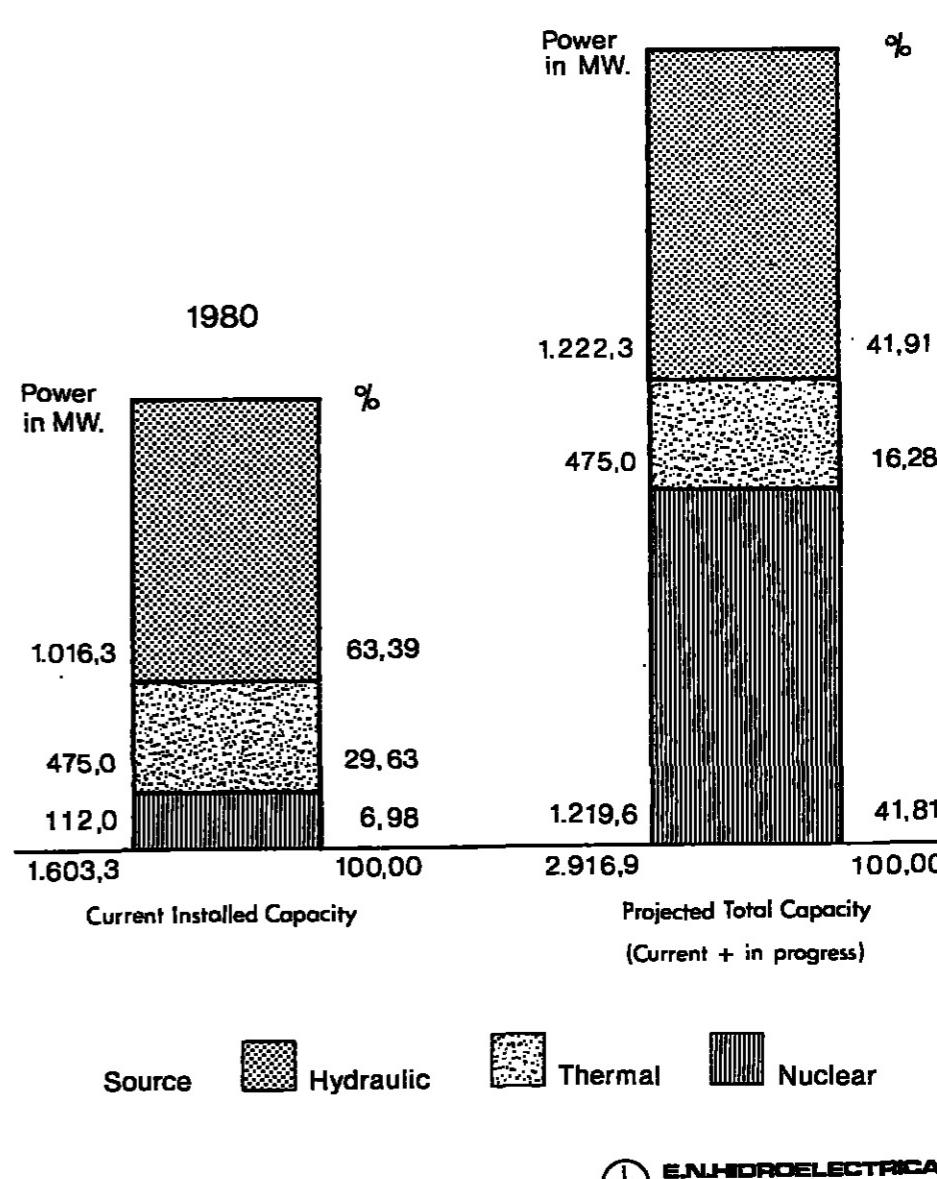
— M.W.

Source: Hydraulic Thermal Nuclear

"An electricity company dedicated to the economic growth of Catalonia"

enher

1990



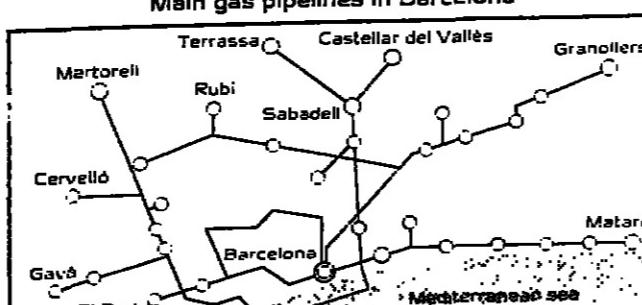
The leading Company in Catalonia



Highlights - 1980

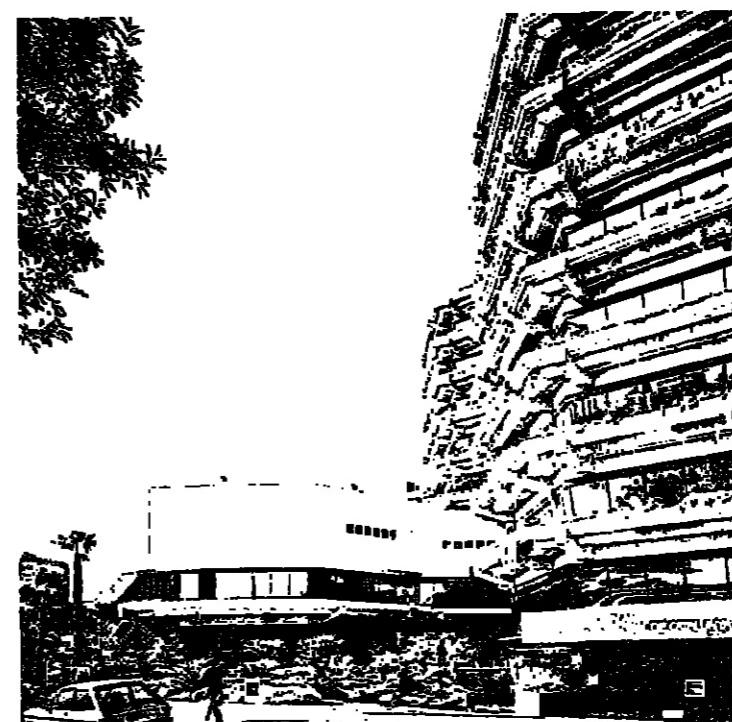
Number of customers	616,060
Number of employees	1,580
Kilometers of network	3,205
Gas sales, billion BTU	38,122
Shareholders' Equity, million pesetas	17,255

Main gas pipelines in Barcelona



CATALANA DE GAS Y ELECTRICIDAD, S.A.
Avda. Pueras del Angel, 22
Barcelona-2 Spain

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Diagonal 662-664 Barcelona 34 (Spain)

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BANCO DE BARCELONA
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New York Branch
Representative Offices: London, Paris

CATALONIA

Industry Gears Up for Competition

BARCELONA — Catalans have long been known for their industriousness. Their record in turning their region into a key manufacturing center in the national economy has sometimes prompted other Spaniards to joke that Catalans can make bread out of stones.

It is not entirely a joke. Natural resources are scarce in this northeastern corner of Spain. That has not stopped Catalans from manufacturing and exporting goods throughout the world.

The Catalans' dynamic potential and their diversity of interests are illustrated by the activities of four highly profitable enterprises, market leaders in their fields.

From the town of Granollers, Jabones Camp sends its detergents to compete with major multinational firms. Chupa Chups, headquartered in Barcelona, sells 1 billion of its candies annually in more than 70 countries while fending off multimillion-dollar takeover bids. Developing its own line in kitchen equipment, Moulinex Espana (an offshoot of the French firm) reported sales worth 6 billion pesetas (about \$68 million) last year, 26 times the 1974 figure. And Roca Radiadores, which makes heating, air-conditioning and sanitary systems, sold 16 billion pesetas (about \$181.4 million) worth of its products in 1979 around the world.

Changing Conditions

That is the bright side of the picture. The other side is an industrial society struggling somewhat painfully to adapt to changing conditions, hard-hit by the recession, ill-prepared because of the high degree of protectionism that existed in the past. Many companies will not survive. But, as a Barcelon

Catalonia has always been a region of family businesses.

Seventy percent of companies have fewer than five employees.

banker said: "You have to talk about a company crisis, not a sectoral crisis. Some medium-size companies have very good management in all sectors. They are versatile and flexible and they are profitable."

Catalonia has always been a region of family businesses. Seventy percent of companies have fewer than five employees, 96 percent have less than 50 and only 0.2 percent have more than 500. With some outstanding exceptions, they are ill-equipped to deal with competition from larger outfits, particularly those with multinational resources.

Heavy investment will be necessary to fit Catalan industry for the future, particularly with European Economic Community membership looming. Productivity has to be increased, technology improved, technical and market research boosted, international sales networks established. Fortunately, steps are under way in many of these areas. Traditional industries are being restructured and more technologically sophisticated light industries are developing, although on a small scale so far.

Labor relations, once a source of concern, are relatively calm. Although this year a national agreement between employers and the Socialist trade union, Union General de Trabajadores, limited wage increases to 15 percent, sectors in crisis are setting for much less. However, continuing conflicts and high charges at the port of Barcelona have caused many vessels to be diverted to other ports, including Tarragona.

In the last 25 years, the industrial profile has changed considerably, as textiles — for long the region's strongest sector — have lost ground. Today, metal processing (from tractors to electronic components) accounts for 26 percent of gross added value in industry;

chemical industries are in second place with 14 percent and textiles are third with 10 percent.

Chemicals

The chemicals sector has grown the fastest in the last few years, absorbing half the new investment in the region, much of which has come from multinationals.

Big names in the chemical industry, such as Bayer, Hoechst, BASF and Ciba-Geigy, are established. Dow Chemical is about to start a large expansion program at the Tarragona petrochemical complex.

Catalonia accounts for one-third of Spanish chemical production. Pharmaceuticals, plastics processing and organic chemicals have shown most growth recently while the production of cosmetics, synthetic fibers and fertilizers has increased more slowly. The industry employs 100,000 in Catalonia, where more than half of the Spanish companies that make plastics and resins have plants.

Textiles

A 160-billion-peseta (about \$1.8-billion) restructuring scheme proposed by textile manufacturers is expected to start soon, affecting the whole Spanish industry. Most of the money will be earmarked for modernizing plants — an estimated 30 percent of the textile machinery is obsolete. A 32-percent production increase is envisaged by 1983 while the work force will be reduced by 23 percent. Half the industry's 400,000 employees are in Catalonia, mainly in spinning and weaving. The manufacturers hope to increase production by 66 percent per employee.

"If the measures contained in the plan are achieved rapidly and efficiently, the future of our company and the Spanish textile industry can be viewed with optimism," said Rafael Amezola, managing di-

rector of La Seda de Barcelona, a leader in synthetic fibers that spent 1 billion pesetas on modernization in 1980.

An intense restructuring has already taken place in the cotton, wool and silk sectors, with smaller firms closing or merging into larger units. An effort is being made to upgrade quality and styling in a bid to counter lower-priced imports from the Far East. Private companies also claim that they are facing unfair competition from two firms, Hytasa and Intelbonce, recently taken over by the state. The private companies say that the two firms are "dumping" their products on the market. Textile consumption in Spain has dropped from 11 kilograms per person in 1973 to nine in 1980, against 16 in the EEC and 22 in the United States.

Metallurgy

Employing 300,000 people, the metal processing industry has moved from small-scale production such as machine tools to sophisticated electrical and nonelectrical machinery. After boom years in the 1960s and early 1970s, companies turning out consumer products are in trouble. In a restructuring program, firms producing household appliances are forming groups in which each manufacturer will specialize in a particular product instead of indulging in wasteful competition.

The sector as a whole showed negative growth last year, and a recent survey of 121 firms showed that they were operating at 78-percent capacity. They blamed weak demand, unpaid debts and financial charges for their problems. Twenty-five percent of the firms had made no new investment in 1980, a figure that rose to 50 percent for firms with less than 50 employees.

Apart from SEAT, Spain's national automobile manufacturer, and Motor Iberica, which makes tractors, vans and trucks, the state-controlled ENASA company produces Pegaso trucks at its factory in Catalonia. Motorcycles and scooters are also produced by the industry, largely located in and around Barcelona.

About 20 percent of metallurgical production is in the electronic and electrical sector, where there is particularly heavy foreign investment," said Rafael Amezola, managing di-



The Plaza de Cataluna divides the old city from the new.

Barcelona: An Exhilarating Cacophony

BARCELONA — Catalan pride is limitless. It was to Mount Tibidabo, so the legend goes, that the devil brought Jesus to tempt him with the world's delights. From the lofty summit, he gazed down to the riches of Barcelona and the fields stretching out of sight.

The sector as a whole showed negative growth last year, and a recent survey of 121 firms showed that they were operating at 78-percent capacity. They blamed weak demand, unpaid debts and financial charges for their problems. Twenty-five percent of the firms had made no new investment in 1980, a figure that rose to 50 percent for firms with less than 50 employees.

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city spilled out beyond its medieval walls, and new merchant wealth financed stately architecture.

Columbus' Journey

When Columbus returned from his first American voyage, he reported back to Barcelona, where Ferdinand and Isabella awaited news. It proved an inauspicious event: By royal order, all Catalans were banned from the new trade and wealth. As the Mediterranean became a backwater of the Spanish empire, Barcelona began its long slide into economic and political decline.

But it was shaken awake by the Romantic Age and the steam engine. Textile mills devoured wool and cotton; bank buildings began to crowd medieval mansions along the Via Laietana. Barcelona also became Europe's most turbulent city, simmering with nationalism and industrial anarchism.

Anarchy seems a fitting description for Barcelona's outrageous cultural flowering early in this century. With the new industrial

prowess came wealthy patrons like E. Gaudí, who financed Gaudi's bizarre masterpieces. For a time Barcelona was Europe's foremost architectural innovator.

This economic and cultural outpouring was eclipsed by the Civil War of the 1930s, when the elite of Barcelona fled to France. But after just a few years the city was flexing its muscles again.

Second Bust

Today, the bustling port of Barcelona still claims to be the Mediterranean's second-busiest in ship traffic, although Tarragona recently has moved more traffic.

From the harbor, the tree-lined Ramblas spear into the city — a promenade carpeted with flower beds, birds in cages and knots of tourists, strolling along the Via Laietana. Barcelona also became Europe's most turbulent city, simmering with nationalism and industrial anarchism.

But it was shaken awake by the Romantic Age and the steam engine. Textile mills devoured wool and cotton; bank buildings began to crowd medieval mansions along the Via Laietana. Barcelona also became Europe's most turbulent city, simmering with nationalism and industrial anarchism.

Spain's second city lies between two mountains, often immersed in some of Europe's worst air pollution. Through clouds of industrial smog emerge the spiky silhouettes of the Gothic Cathedral and Gaudi's Sagrada Familia, the pinup world of the Diagonal, the sinuous Barrio Chino and raucous Barceloneta fishermen's quarter, and finally the towering Columbus monument.

Entering Catalonia's metropolis from Valencia or Zaragoza is like passing from tourist-poster Spain to another civilization: factories and soaring buildings, grand boulevards and a brawny port filled with foreign ships. It is a city of sheltered clusters and screaming traffic (including 13,000 taxis).

In Barcelona, Spain meets Europe and the world. Sixty foreign consulates and 18 major museums are here. Its high cultural level, industrial muscle and thriving maritime commerce make it a cosmopolitan city, more avant-garde and flexible than Madrid.

Barcelona is the seat of Catalonia's Generalitat. It is the cultural, financial, industrial and political capital of Catalonia. The home of famous choirs and of Europe's lewdest sex shows, it is like an exhilarating glass of champagne after *vino corriente*.

Two thousand years ago, the site was the Iberian town Laye, then the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca founded a fortified port. Romans called it Barcino until it fell to barbarians in the third century. New fortifications arose up the sides and within them the Barrio Gotico, monument to medieval Barcelona. Charlemagne made it a county that at times straddled the Pyrenees.

Through Barcelona's port, Catalan rulers shared the Mediterranean with Venice for three centuries. Here was written the world's first maritime code — "El Libre del Consulat de Mar." The

primary sector done by the Garriga Nogues urged that production levels be increased through larger farms, mechanization and stepped-up fertilizer. It also recommended wider crop controls, especially in meat processing, and improved marketing techniques to meet the challenge of EEC competition. The study achieves these goals would be investments in rural areas in food-processing factories, production and marketing activities among middle-size farms and the elimination of the middleman by systematically purchasing and uniting small farms.

Catalonia's food-processing industry ranks fifth in the EEC with 8.8 percent of overall industrial production. Wine production reaches about 4 million tons a year (about 1 percent of Spain's total) and Catalan wines are proving competitive on the world market.

The Penedes region west of Barcelona is Catalonia's capital of quality wines (Tarragona is largely devoted to wine in and is challenging the Rioja region in Spanish international markets). The Penedes annual 1.3 million liters are "wines of origin."

First Prize

Connoisseurs really took notice of Penedes when the Gran Reserva from Bodegas Codorniu received first prize at the Gault-Millau competition, winning such highly touted wines as Chateau Latour.

As national director for promotion and the author of books on the subject, Miguel Torres (junior) is doing more than any other individual to combat the often dubious reputation of Spanish wine. After an education in viticulture at the University of Paris, he returned to Penedes to manage the family enterprise at Vilafranca. Penedes with a wealth of terroir, knowledge and French Cabernet Sauvignon cuttings. Both significantly improved Torres' quality and quantity during the late 1970s. Last year, the firm, exporting to 85 countries, more than 1 million bottles to the United States.

The Torres operation is a family affair: Miguel Torres (senior) is the owner, his son, Josep, is the general manager, a daughter, Marimar, is the sales director. They depend on local expertise for about half their grapes. In the father's orders, have imposed a limit of 180 employees, the firm is now 85 million dollars and growing.

Despite these advantages, Catalonia, with 16 percent of the population, produces only 9 percent of the total Spanish agricultural output, and experts feel that the region may suffer from EEC competition. A crucial weakness is the so-called *manifundia* division of land, with an average farm size of slightly less than 19 hectares and with 70 percent of the farms at less than 10 hectares.

While average crop yields are

HIDROELECTRICA DE CATALUÑA, S.A.

ARCHS, 10-BARCELONA 2 - SPAIN

Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A. is a Spanish corporation engaged in the production, transmission and distribution of electric power, in Catalonia. 80 percent of the total power provided by HECSA is distributed in the city of Barcelona and its adjacent area, one of the most populous and industrialized of Spain.

Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A., owns hydroelectric plants with an installed capacity of 222 MW. The Company also owns a 50% share of Térmicas del Besós S.A., which has conventional thermal power plants with an aggregate capacity of 950 MW, as well as a 23% share of Hispano Francesa de Energía Nuclear S.A., which has the nuclear power plant

Vandellós I with an installed capacity of 500 MW.

With the purpose to cover the future demand of energy, Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A., is involved in two major nuclear projects, Ascó II and Vandellós II, which are being built on a joint-venture basis together with the other Catalonian electric utilities, being its percentage share 15% and 28% respectively in both plants, in which installed capacity is about 1,000 MW each.

The evolution in the last five years of the main productivity ratios of the Company is shown in the following table:

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Electricity produced GWh	2,381.9	2,416.6	1,990.1	2,249.1	2,479.8
Electricity distributed GWh	2,227.4	2,234.8	2,330.0	2,560.0	2,695.7
No. of users	507,650	519,773	532,239	542,758	551,434
Contracted capacity GW	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0

Hidroeléctrica de Cataluña S.A. is a publicly-owned company and its shares are listed and traded on the stock exchanges of Spain. The shares are widely distributed among a large number of individual private investors.

All figures in million Pesos	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Fixed assets	30,674.0	35,862.3	39,618.0	63,384.3	71,560
Shareholders Equity	16,502.1	17,543.3	20,344.3	37,097.4	37,755.8
Revenues	5,607.4	6,559.3	7,416.3	8,932.9	12,562.0
Cash Flow	1,540.6	1,845.4	1,888.9	1,980.5	2,195.2

* 1980 provisional figures.

The evolution in the last five years of the main financial statements of the Company are shown in the following table:

TOURIST APARTMENTS FOR SALE

Costa del Sol/ Castellón

Barcelona/Costa Brava

NEW OFFICES BUILDING FOR SALE

Malaga/Sevilla/Barcelona

NEW BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT & PROJETS

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c/o Balma, nº 114-72

BARCELONA-8

Tels: 93

anda's Powis Shrewd on MacMillan, Diversification

News Service
In the early 1970s, a mining amateur, Life Assurance interviewed John Macmillan, president of the company for a research report.

Mr. Braden was impressed. Mr. Braden is an appreciation potential. Mr. Braden to the young and Noranda as an in 1975 and is now chairman, president of the company.

Both men said.

1980 sales reported \$3.4 million Canadian (\$346 million), or up from \$34.5 million, or 4.7% in shares, or 1979, a 2.9 billion Canadian (\$2.5 billion). So, the company expanded manufacturing and Last year, about 80% of Noranda's profit was mining and metallurgical manufacturing in forest products.

Noranda: "Expanding metal production through a continuing program of mine development has greatly enhanced the outlook for the mining division as metal markets respond to the higher level of consumption anticipated in 1982."

Stock market analysts consider Mr. Powis' handling of the Macmillan takeover bid to be as shrewd as it was low-key. In fact, to the outsider, the chairman hardly appeared to be involved, leaving negotiations largely in the hands of Adam H. Zimmerman, executive vice president and Noranda's forest products expert.

He is particularly enthusiastic about the bid for Macmillan Biocel. Though Macmillan underperformed the forest products group as a whole for the preceding eight years, it's poised for a dramatic improvement because of its heavy investment in modernization," he said. "By 1983, Macmillan will have replaced or modernized three-quarters of its capacity for sawing the large old-growth timber that is its major undervalued asset."

Douglas Nicholson, an analyst at the Toronto brokerage firm of Nesbitt Thomson Bongard, said of

its Brazilian power interest to the Brazilian government, had bought about 16 percent of Noranda stock in October, 1979, mostly from the Argus Corp.

Brascan, suddenly the largest single shareholder in Noranda, demanded representation on the

board "effectively," it a Canadian challenger." It increasingly stiff application of the screening powers of Canada's Foreign Investment Review Agency effectively rules out a foreign challenger.

Mr. Schuman also said, however,

that Noranda was "incredibly vulnerable" to foreign exchange fluctuations, since its 1980 revenues included 1.1 billion Canadian dollars in exports and about \$800 million generated in the United States, a total of about 1.9 billion that is subject to changes in the value of the Canadian dollar.

With the Canadian currency now at a relatively low level against the U.S. dollar, the foreign exchange situation favors Noran-

da, but any major strengthening of the Canadian dollar would reduce profits.

Mr. Powis referred to this when he told the Toronto Society of Financial Analysts in February: "We do not believe that the exchange rate movement in the U.S. dollar, which most of our products are sold, will last forever. Accordingly, our recent capital investment program has been and remains very large for the next three years, at 1.5 billion" Canadian dollars.

In addition to forest products and mining, smelting and refining (it produces copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, molybdenum and potassium), Noranda has manufacturing operations in aluminum and copper products.

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This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

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Schlumberger

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders of SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED (Gesellschaft für Ölbohrungen, Aktiengesellschaft, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin, Germany) will be held on May 5, 1981 at 2.00 o'clock in the afternoon (Central European Time), for the following purpose:

1. To elect shareholders' directors for the term ending December 31, 1982, and to approve the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as December 31, 1980, and the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1980, and the accompanying Directors' Report.

2. To receive the Audited Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1980, and to approve the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as December 31, 1980, and the Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1980, and the accompanying Directors' Report.

3. To increase the authorized number of shares of the Company to increase authorized Common Stock from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 shares.

4. To approve the appointment of Price Waterhouse & Co. as independent public accountants.

Action will be taken upon each other matter of vote cast properly before the meeting.

Up to April 29th, 1981 Holders of Certificates representing 5 common shares Schlumberger Limited, 50% or more of whose voting rights are exercisable by the holder, may file written notice with the undersigned or by attorney or by successor or by survivor of a deposit advice of their bank.

If no voting instructions are given the undersigned will vote for the above matters.

Copies of the Audited Annual Report of the Company and the Annual Report are available with the undersigned.

ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE
SCHLUMBERGER N.V.
BANK A/B
Amsterdam, 13th April 1981. Spuistraat 172, Tel.: (020) 22 21 nr. 330/323.

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Kingdom of Sweden



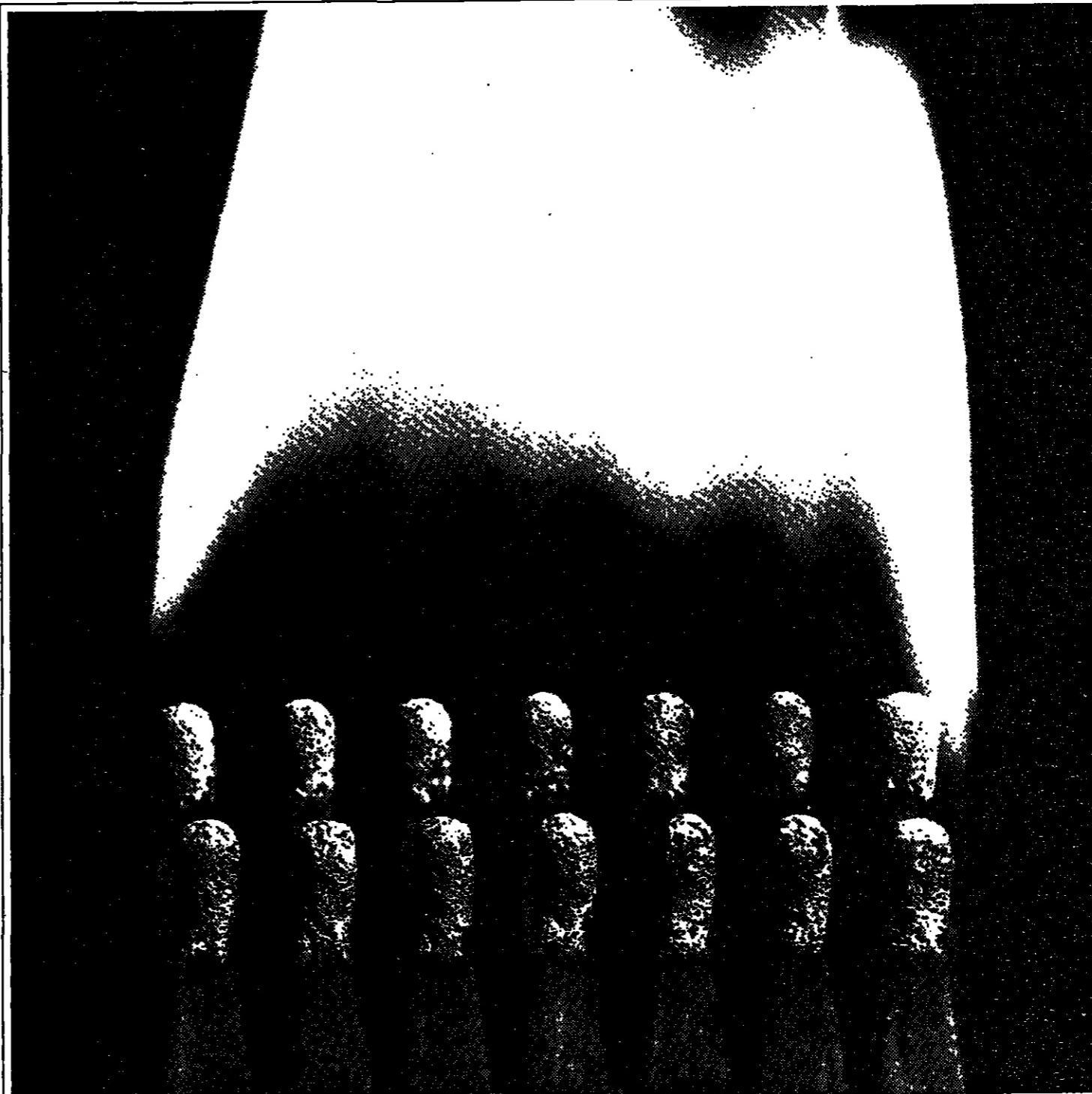
Floating/Fixed Rate Bonds Due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three months interest period from 21st April, 1981 to 21st July, 1981 the Bonds will carry an Interest Rate of 16 1/2% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 21st July, 1981. The Coupon Amount per U.S. \$5,000 will be U.S. \$210.12.

On 13th April, 1981 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate was 13.56 per cent. per annum.

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Bank, one of Germany's top three international institutions – a solid wholesale financing partner.

Westdeutsche Landesbank

A strong force in wholesale banking

Quarter GNP Grows 6.5% in U.S.

ed from Page 13)
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on. In the fourth
80, nominal GNP
cent.

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to "double dip"
back into negative
forecasts had
thinking especially
any government es-
first-quarter growth

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economist, William
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oderate decline in

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Evans Economics,
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COMPANY REPORTS

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as otherwise indicated.

es

on Cyclosporidium

1981 1980

80.0 82.0

47.1 38.9

0.98 0.79

Home Products

1981 1980

1,130.8 1,020.9

127.5 113.5

0.81 0.72

Armco

1981 1980

1,440.0 1,350.0

69.0 62.0

1.20 1.23

Cascade

1981 1980

78.6 72.9

55.9 49.8

1.40 1.35

met

Northern

1981 1980

1,220.0 903.0

90.0 76.4

2.33 2.84

The Nemours

1981 1980

3,620.0 2,570.0

22.0 22.0

1.35 1.42

Goldrich

1981 1980

780.4 767.5

24.3 20.3

1.41 1.20

Bio Pacific

1981 1980

1,250.0 1,200.0

52.0 50.0

0.49 0.49

Mc Douglas

1981 1980

267.2 308.3

15.7 18.3

0.51 0.62

West Bancorp

1981 1980

22.0 22.0

1.10 1.10

27.19 24.69

1.05 1.05

TRW

1981 1980

1,200.0 1,220.0

55.0 47.5

1.47 1.30

4.77 4.77

Gen Coms

1981 1980

416.6 357.4

40.0 39.7

1.45 1.43

a Carbide

1981 1980

2,440.0 2,570.0

178.0 217.5

2.44 2.32

Pittsburgh Steel

1981 1980

275.3 309.2

4.19 6.52

0.84 0.84

PAYING AGENTS FOR THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
23 Great Winchester Street
London EC2P 2AX
England

Deutsche Bank AG
Grosse Gallwstr. 10-14
6 Frankfurt/Main 1
West Germany

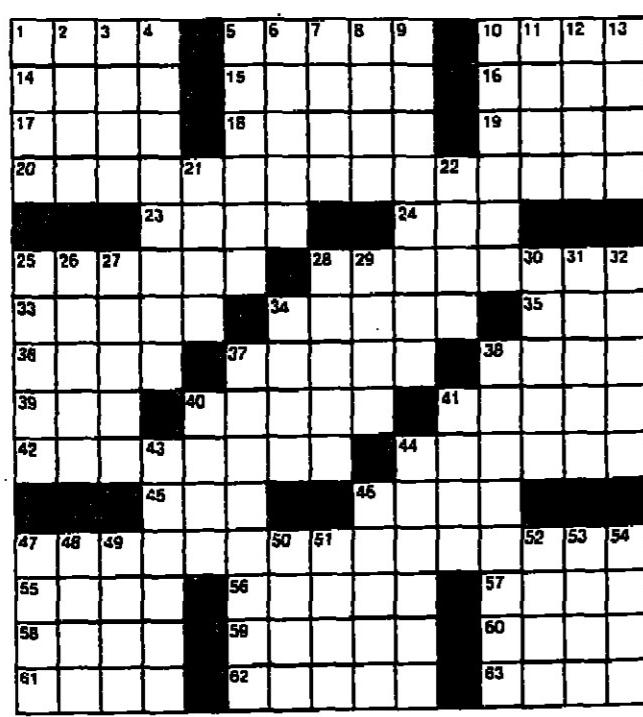
Roy West Trust Corporation
(Bahamas) Limited

Mutual Funds Department

P.O. Box N° 7788, Nassau, Bahama Islands

Nassau, Bahama Islands

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



Solution to Previous Puzzle
 GAVE UPNER FLED
 DEAR DITRE SAGE
 LSTS SIOTTA HINE
 FOOTBALL SOCCER
 WINS MORE
 CERATE GENERATE
 AVERS SATES CRY
 RIND ENJED HOER
 OTT SWANS CARVE
 BASEBATS JENNIS
 POGROM BASEBALL
 DEA INERT ALDE
 LONG NUTRE LOON
 ORLE GLEES LUST

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
C	F	C	F	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	14	59	59	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	12	57	57	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	14	57	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	48	11	52	48	Foggy
AUCKLAND	21	70	8	52	48	Foggy
BAAK	26	62	14	54	50	Foggy
BEIRUT	27	61	14	54	50	Rain
BELGRADE	5	41	24	54	41	Cloudy
BERLIN	9	48	2	36	32	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	48	3	37	32	Foggy
BUDAPEST	4	48	-1	36	32	Foggy
BUDAPEST	11	52	9	50	46	Foggy
BUENOS AIRES	25	77	14	57	52	Foggy
CAIRO	38	100	22	73	57	Foggy
CASABLANCA	1	43	18	52	48	Foggy
CHICAGO	24	70	8	52	48	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	8	48	0	32	28	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	12	59	54	Foggy
DUBLIN	10	50	4	39	34	Foggy
EDINBURGH	8	48	1	36	32	Foggy
FLORENCE	17	63	5	43	39	Foggy
FRANKFURT	8	48	2	36	32	Foggy
GENEVA	14	57	3	32	28	Foggy
HELSINKI	7	48	18	52	48	Foggy
LLC-MINN CITY	24	70	18	52	48	Foggy
HONG KONG	25	71	21	70	57	Foggy
HOUSTON	31	85	26	48	42	Foggy
ISTANBUL	17	63	7	48	42	Foggy
JERUSALEM	37	72	19	52	48	Foggy
JOHANNESBURG	23	72	15	55	52	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	20	64	12	54	50	Foggy
LIMA	29	64	11	52	48	Foggy
LONDON	10	58	11	52	48	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS
BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Africa: 1413kHz and 212MHz Medium Wave, 25450, 21760, 17882, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 23545, 21400, 15070, 11730, 9410, 7130 and 5775 KHz in the 11.13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

South Africa: 21400, 17882, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 12021kHz and 212MHz Medium Wave, 25450, 21760, 17882, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413kHz and 212MHz Medium Wave, 25450, 21760, 17882, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

East Asia and South East Asia: 25450, 21760, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88000 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 20 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: kHz 15245, 11420, 9589, 7129, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: kHz 17420, 17240, 15270, 12700, 9410, 7130 and 5775 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

South Africa: kHz 26450, 21400, 17882, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Africa: kHz 26450, 21400, 17882, 15428, 12075, 11420, 9589, 7129 and 6029 KHz in the 11.13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and Central America: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

South America: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

Caribbean: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

Other Broadcasts: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

Latin America: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740, 1296 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 61.4, 75.7, 95.1 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 255.30.7 and 223 (medium wave) meter bands.

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Other Broadcasts: kHz 15245, 7325, 4090, 5985, 3900, 1107, 7186, 9740,

rs Edge Bucks, 99-98; gs Also Capture Series

By Tom Moran
Times Staff Writer

HIA — Bob Lanier, the dressing room basketballs, boomer'd and barked his way to the buckshot bands of the Philadelphia Bucks until the end of the Milwaukee Bucks' rebounds with a triple lead during a minute to play. Led dots by Caldwell seconds to go. Those he difference in the Philadelphia victory and deciding game of the series.

Added to the Ne-

ball Association's

first two games of

the series will

a Tuesday and

way the ball

said. He said it

most difficult de-

ning," Lanier said.

't be any tomor-

d. "For old people,

a Champion

which is old in the second clock, and seen on a champion-

r, Lanier said that a would have affected re or to play his

The championship

exist now. The de-

ne," Lanier said. "I

the Bucks left the

was still some ther their season

Milwaukee Coach

claimed that Phil-

ipped a 24-second

the sequence in

and should have

before Jones made

It was not until

two hours after the

Jelison viewed a vi-

local television sta-

was satisfied there

play-by-play sheet

at there may have

as 31 seconds be-

ut the replay showed

seconds had not

had had to be re-

Pulls Ahead at End

in Boston Marathon

By International

Toshihiko Seko of

command about

on the finish line,

Rodgers' bid for a

straight title in win-

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iday.

unofficial time was

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2:26.26. It was by

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pre-race favorite

Boston, to win

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Circle, about

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10,000-meter U.S.

Rodgers was third

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